

G. O. P. REINS  
TURNED OVER  
TO MR. HOOVER

Nominee Takes Leadership  
of Republicans Through  
Call on President

DAWES PLEDGES AID  
TO PARTY'S TICKET

Vice-President Acts as Host—  
Crowds Greet Special Train  
Along Route

By a Staff Correspondent  
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, paid his respects to the man who has been the titular leader of the Republican Party for six years and by that act took over the responsibility and authority of that command.

In breaking into his transcontinental tour to come to the summer White House to greet President Coolidge, Mr. Hoover did more than to submit in person his request to retire from the Cabinet.

He gave up the post so that he could assume the rank to which the Kansas City convention had raised him—the nominee of the party and its chosen leader.

**Titular Head of Party**  
From now on within the Republican Party he will be turned to and his word will decide.

As Mr. Coolidge relinquished to Mr. Hoover the reins of command, Vice-President Dawes pledged his allegiance to the new chief. He greeted the candidate and Mrs. Hoover at the depot in Chicago and took them to his home in Evanston for a three-hour visit.

There, within the hearing of Mr. Hoover, he told assembled newspaper men that he was desirous of doing all he could to insure the election of "my friend Mr. Hoover."

The interview on the surface was calm and untroubled. But to those who were aware of the background of events it was highly dramatic.

There was no echo on that cool, shaded, lake-fringed shore of the pre-convention contest in which the two men had been on opposing sides. Mr. Hoover had won and General Dawes in this graceful gesture acknowledged his chief and pledged him his active support.

**Prosperity as an Issue**  
But there was more than that, significant and important as it was, General Dawes, who was considered a candidate for the nomination on an issue on which he differed emphatically with President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover, the equalization issue, declared the question on which he and people would settle the election was "the continuance of prosperity and the assurance of competent management of governmental affairs."

In other words, the Vice-President was characterized within the party as an "anti-administration" candidate, because of his difference with the President and the cabinet on the farm relief problem and other policies, publicly heralded their record of administration and declared his willingness to strive for the election of a candidate who had made his race for the nomination and is making his campaign for election on a pledge to carry on the Coolidge policies.

**Gets Enthusiastic Welcome**  
Mr. Hoover's reception in Superior was the largest and most enthusiastic he has received on his tour so far. He was met at Janesville, Wis., by Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman, who accompanied him as far as the State capital, Madison. Governor Zimmerman, who is a candidate for re-election, has come out for Mr. Hoover.

Walter J. Kohler, another candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Wisconsin and who has announced his support of Mr. Hoover also, joined the train, riding from Chicago to Madison.

Both Governor Zimmerman and Mr. Kohler conferred with Mr. Hoover and his advisers.

Irvine L. Lenroot, former Senator from Wisconsin, headed the White House staff that greeted Mr. and Mrs. Hoover upon their arrival in Superior. The entire party including city officials and leaders of the regular Republican faction in the State, took part in a parade through the city.

**Go to Brule Camp**  
Getting into automobiles the Hoover party then sped through the wooded countryside to the summer White House on the Brule River.

There he and Mrs. Hoover were welcomed by President and Mrs. Coolidge. They will be guests of the President for two days and then resume their journey to California.

Through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin Mr. Hoover was met by state and local leaders. He was assured that the outlook for his election was good.

In Indiana, where he opposed James Watson, Senator from Indiana, for the delegates from that state to the National Convention, he was met with a message from Senator Watson that he would take the stump for him.

Contrary to expectations, Frank

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## Expert on Flood Control



By Permission of Professor Schaffernak  
PROF. FRIEDRICH SCHAFFERNAK

How to Make Dams  
Safe Is Shown by  
Viennese Engineer

Professor Schaffernak Finds  
Way to Make Structure  
Stand Any Pressure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VIENNA—Improvements in dam construction proposed by Prof. Friedrich Schaffernak, dean of the Technical High School in Vienna, have aroused considerable interest because of the success which has already attended his experiments in many parts of central Europe.

It has been established that while water percolating through the dam does little damage at ordinary times, since the surplus water is carried off in specially prepared channels, this percolation gradually wears away the sides of the dam, ultimately weakening the whole structure. This process may continue until the crown of the dam is affected, then any extra pressure of water may produce a catastrophe.

Professor Schaffernak discovered that a great deal depended upon the construction of the bottom layers on the outside (the air side) of the dam. Formerly, when it was necessary to strengthen a dam, it was reinforced with some more heavy material, so making the "walls" more secure. Even then there was no guarantee that it was safe. The dams which Professor Schaffernak has been building during the past few years have had for material the erratic boulders, shingle or pebbles, carried down by the river itself.

This material is sifted so that the finer is placed on the side of the dam, and the coarser on the outside. In this way it has been possible to control the percolating streams coming through the dam, and to direct the water to that section of the land side where the power of resistance is greatest, and where it can most easily pass through in times of exceptional pressure. Great success has attended these apparently simple and inexpensive changes in dam-building in the case of the flood control dams built after this method on the Danube, the Save, and the Drave. Following on the Rhine floods in September last, Professor Schaffernak was called upon to plan the new flood barriers for that river.

Professor Schaffernak declared it as his aim to supply a sound basis, mathematical and mechanical, for dam-building. This new natural science will also include questions relating to the erection of water-power plants on river banks. At the moment, he is busy planning flood barriers for the La Plata River, South America.

Protestants Urged  
to Preserve Unity

Sunday School Workers Told  
Europe Needs It to Rout  
Skepticism of Youth

By a Staff Correspondent  
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The saving of intellectual life in Europe is the problem of European Protestantism, Dr. James Kelly of Glasgow, honorary secretary of the British Sunday School Association, declared at the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention, now in session here.

"As a result of the war," Dr. Kelly continued, "many church bodies have lost all corporate unity, and political conditions have become a serious menace. Only a united Protestantism can help the situation, which represents a crisis that is giving rise to skepticism in the thoughts of the younger generation."

Arthur Black, member of the British committee at the convention, declared that Herbert Hoover and Woodrow Wilson are the Americans most beloved throughout Europe for their aid of oppressed nations. He expressed the hope that his audience, composed of representatives of many nations, "express its sympathy to the next day President of the United States, which has always been a leader and helper of nations."

## "MINUTE MAN" UNIT FORMED

By a Staff Correspondent  
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Upward of 500 local members of the American Legion have organized a "Minute Man" group here, in order to render aid more effectively in any case of need, such as a forest fire. It is believed that virtually the entire group can be assembled within a two-hour period.

OIL INTERESTS  
SEEK TO LIMIT  
WORLD OUTPUT

Meeting to Discuss Plan  
Soon Due—Filling Sta-  
tion Control Seen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Officials of leading American and foreign oil corporations, controlling the world's most important producing fields, are to meet here soon to discuss limiting the output of crude oil, it has just been learned from authoritative sources. The movement was said to be the first on record to bring competing companies together on a world-wide basis for a discussion of the problem of overproduction.

The largest American oil companies, including the Standard Oil Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Corporation, the Texas Oil Corporation, Sinclair Refining Company, and others were said to be interested in the scheme of international restriction of output. Officials of the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Turkish Petroleum Corporation, together with producers from the South American fields, are the foreign petroleum representatives who will be invited to attend the conferences, which will be of an informal character.

## A \$1,000,000,000 Industry

According to one authority, overproduction in crude oil during 1927 cost the industry nearly \$1,000,000,000 in cash losses and depreciation of stocks. Since the first of the present year a movement has been under way to obtain an agreement among the producing companies to limit the production from "flush" fields, or newly-tapped wells which were capable of producing more than normal amounts of crude oil.

Conferences with Government officials were held, and during the last two months, it was added, an agreement has been in effect limiting the amount of oil being produced in the Seminole fields of the middle West, the Texas fields and the California producing areas.

While the effort at international co-operation is the most active ever attempted in the oil industry, oil men declared, a paradoxical situation has developed within the United States. One of the keenest periods of retail competition between these two companies, they said, is behind the movement to establish chains of producer-controlled filling stations.

## Purchase by Dutch-Shell

The first indication of this was seen by Wall Street in the recently reported purchase of the New England Oil Refining Company by the Royal Dutch-Shell interests. The New England company was said to have acquired a large group of filling stations, which will give the Royal Dutch organization a direct outlet in what has previously been one of the strong territories of the Rockefeller interests.

Coincidentally it was learned here that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had incorporated a new subsidiary, to be known as the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania. This organization, it was understood, will take over retail operations of the Pennsylvania Lubricating Company.

A number of oil companies which last year allowed independent dealers a margin of 3 to 4 cents a gallon on sales of gasoline, together with a bonus at the end of the year, have cut down the differential. In some instances the margin is now as low as 2 cents with no bonus. This is being done, according to reports in independent retail circles, in an effort to aid the elimination of the private filling station in areas where producer-operated chains will possibly be established within the coming few years.

## The Case for Quicker Justice

How the Law Seeks to Catch Up With the Age

Rapidly changing social and economic conditions in the United States are making constantly increasing demands upon the outgrown administration of criminal law. Some of the needs for improvement are being set forth and possible remedies indicated in a series of special articles for The Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the sixth.

## WASHINGTON

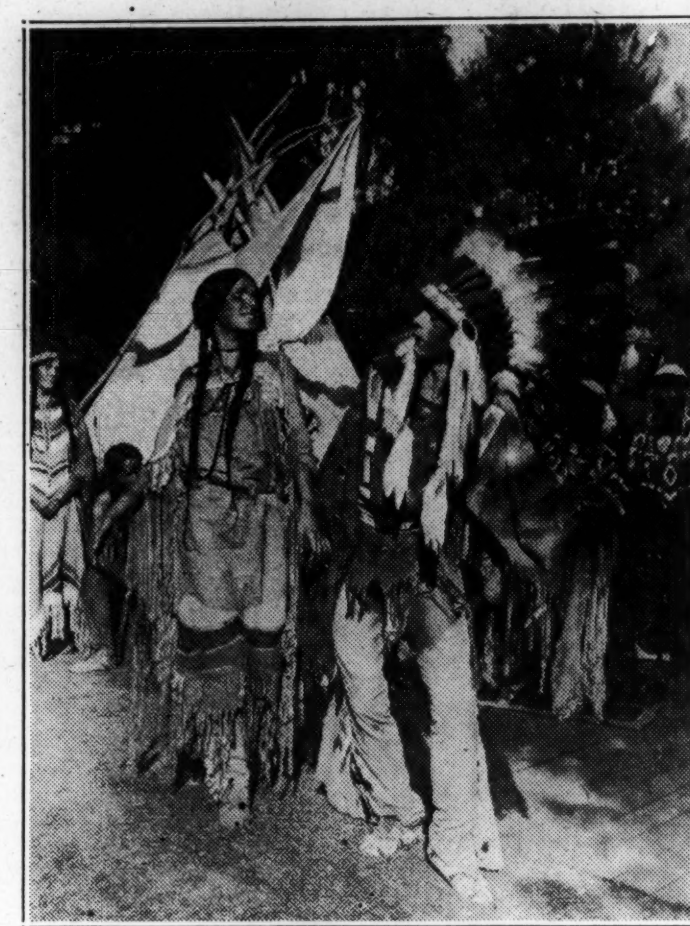
A pickpocket named Eddie Jackson put his hand into the pocket of an Italian laborer on a crowded street car in Chicago the other day and thereby started a train of circumstances of interest to anyone studying criminal procedure in the United States.

There was a commotion on the street car and the pickpocket, whom, for convenience, we will call Eddie henceforth, felt a grip of iron clamped about his slender wrist. The crowd stood back as the Italian held him, and in Eddie's hand was the laborer's wallet, containing just \$69.

At the next stop a policeman took them all in charge to the station. And then began those curious delays that distinguish American criminal procedure from that in other lands, which Chief Justice Taft has called a "disgrace," and which, to a large extent, account for America's high crime rate. The case may be found recorded in State vs. Jackson, 312 U. S. 111.

At the police station, when Eddie arrived, there was already a profes-

## Hiawatha Seeks Minnehaha



Presentation of Longfellow's Indian Drama, "Hiawatha," in Los Angeles Drew Unstinted Praise for the Breadth and Color of the Portrayal. The Picture Shows the Principals in the Feature Dance in the Courtship of Minnehaha by Hiawatha.

Hiawatha Returns  
in Pacific Setting

Californians Present Longfellow's Poem in Form of Drama

## LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Hiawatha,

returning to his wigwam by the shining Big-Sea-Water, appeared as manly as of yore, and Minnehaha, handmaiden of all the Indian maidens, seemed more lovely than ever, when Longfellow's colorful Indian drama, "The Song of Hiawatha," was presented recently by society and club leaders in the gardens of Mrs. J. E. Argus's home in this city.

The story of the mythical Indian youth fitted naturally into the sylvan stage-setting, and the bold Pacific slopes furnished an heroic background for the old tale.

Carl Nixon Bates, well known in the little theater movement, directed the production, while Carrie Jacobs Bond, Charles Wakefield Cadman and other prominent Californians sponsored the enterprise.

The rôle of Hiawatha was played by Lester Horton of Indianapolis, that of Minnehaha by Donella Donaldson, while Hiawatha as a child was portrayed by Wallace Connolly.

## AUSTRIA WELCOMES

## THE BREMEN FLIERS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
VIENNA—A large crowd assembled at Aspern Altrunde to give an enthusiastic welcome to Captain Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld, the Bremen Atlantic fliers. They were officially welcomed by the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Hans Schuerr, the German Ambassador, and representatives of the Aero Club. The fliers received a gold medal from the Aero Club and a letter of recognition from President Hainisch.

The original plans of Vienna to give an official reception to the fliers were canceled after their visit to the former Kaiser at Doorn. Major Fitzmaurice, the third member of the historic flight, has meanwhile returned to his home in Ireland.

Despite the catastrophe and the danger in which the party had been placed, Prof. F. Behounek, Czechoslovakian meteorologist, continued his research and scientific study.

Chukhnovsky, who came into prominence early last week by a brilliant air reconnaissance during which he sighted Capt. Alberto Mariani and Capt. Filippo Zappi, members of the walking party of the Italian, gave the first news to the world of these men, who had been given up.

Chukhnovsky was accompanied on (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

At any rate in this case the witnesses to the attempted theft assembled before the magistrate ready to tell their story. The judge did not desire to deal with the matter summarily. He set the case for a hearing a week ahead.

There was no trouble about bail. The Italian laborer told his friends excitedly all about the event that night, and smiled confidently over the expected outcome.

The time for hearing came and the Italian and other witnesses reassembled but the case was postponed again. That night one of Eddie's confederates visited the Italian's house and advised him to drop the case. The laborer refused indignantly. But after the case had dragged on, and hearings postponed, precisely seven times, his eyes were opened, even though he was as determined as ever.

After several of these delays he was offered increasing sums to give up the case, varied by threats of bombing his house and of kidnapping his children.

The Italian laborer was a hard-working, poorly paid man, and it is to his credit that the record shows

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SMITH-WHITE  
CONTROVERSY  
AT STANDSTILL

Governor Refuses to En-  
large Upon Reply to Kan-  
sas's Attack on Record

Gov. Alfred E. Smith has declined for the present to enlarge upon his reply to William Allen White's declaration that he consistently voted in the New York Legislature against restricting liquor sales, gambling and vice, and that "this election would mean the Nation."

Beyond charging that the Kansas editor based his statement on false information furnished by the Rev. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League and denying that he had voted against Sunday closing of saloons or bills to curb gambling and commercialized vice, the Democratic nominee for President has refused to go.

Even a fresh attack by Mr. White and his statement that he never heard of Mr. Miller and obtained his information from New York newspapers, failed to move the Governor to answer the charges against him more specifically.

## Expected to Answer Later

In the opinion of political observers Governor Smith will find it necessary when the campaign gets actively under way to take up his record in the Legislature and deal definitely with occasions where his vote showed his attitude on the regulation of the liquor traffic. He has himself made liquor the major issue of the campaign and it is expected that much of the attack upon him will center on his legislative record.

Mr. White's citation of Governor Smith's votes was made in a speech at Olathe, Kan., opening the Republican campaign in Kansas. As the first item in his tabulation of the Smith record, he pointed out that: "Ten times in the New York Legislature he voted against allowing the people to vote on any sort of restriction of the sale of liquor."

This general broadside against the candid, which struck the controversy, was in part as follows: "I have seen nothing more significant, nothing more menacing, nothing more dramatic, nothing indicating the great change that is threatening American ideals more strikingly than I saw when the crowd of Tammanyites, little and big, pushed the old South off the gangplank at Houston, and took charge of the Democratic ship."

"The Democratic party thus became definitely the party which is the supreme guide. Here it is a Puritan democracy. These Tammanyites, big and little, do not recognize conscience in the state, even though it be the conscience of a majority registered in law. The moral conduct of these Tammanyites looks for another source to guide it; hence, the clash of ideals between the old rural order and the new industrial urban order."

Mr. White spoke frankly about the Roman Catholic Church. He was the candidate for Governor four years ago of the anti-Klan forces of Kansas City. He said:

"No one more than I will regret the injection of a religious issue into this campaign. It is wicked and un-American that it should come. But so long as feeble-minded people participate in politics it is inevitable with Al Smith on the ticket that the religious issue will come, shameful as it is to our politics to endure such an issue."

"During the coming campaign the ignorant, the bigoted and hence the malicious people of both parties are going to inject the religious issue into American politics. The nomination of Al Smith will be the signal for bigots to rise and roar."

"When the Democrats point scornful fingers at 'Teapot Dome,' the intolerant moron minority which is found in every political party will howl back, 'What about the massacre of the Huguenots?' When idiotic demagogic Democrats—Jim Reed and his kind for example—cackle and jeer at 'Sir 'Erbert 'Oover,' equally half-baked Republicans will

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ing brown derbies to the picnic, it will be a personal matter," he said. A choir of 100 Smiths was organized for the picnic.

The idea of the organization was conceived by its president, who said there would be made to care for dependent Smith children and organize a Smith almshouse so that the name would not appear on the rosters of public charitable institutions.

The "Smiths" are not eligible to membership, and neither are those bearing the name Schmidt, Vice-presidents of the association are Percifer E. Smith, N. R. Smith, Sidney Smith, H. C. Smith, J. M. Smith and Roy D. Smith. K. Deal Smith is secretary-treasurer. All are from St. Louis or St. Louis County.

"If any of our Smiths intend wear-

## Favors Bar to War



IRVING L. CAMP

Lions Clubs Urged  
to Back Move for  
Man-Money Draft

International Head Declares  
American Legion Should  
Be Well Supported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—"If Lionism is to live up to its lofty ideals of patriotism, it must endorse the universal draft law as proposed by the American Legion," Irving L. Camp of Johnston, Pa., retiring president of Lions International, declared in his message to the annual convention.

"Let not the Government take the time, energy and the lives of the youth alone in the next emergency, but let us demand that each man and woman on that day give all, freely, whether of bodily strength, or labor, or talent, or wealth," Mr. Camp said.

That plan is known as the Universal Draft, under which each of us must bear his equal part."

Speaking of the unsettled conditions in China, T. E. Simmang, Tientsin attorney, declared the Lions Clubs of Tientsin and Tsing-tau have done as much as any other factor in building up international good will and confidence in those two Chinese ports.

Recreational programs to occupy the spare time of boys and girls will bring solution for juvenile crime, according to William L. Butcher, New York City, secretary of the International Boys Work Council. He further advocated the use of public funds for spare time programs as well as school programs.

Melvin Jones, Chicago secretary-general of Lions International, reported that the Lions have gained 308 new clubs and 7500 new members during 1927. He added that there are now more than 61,000 Lions on the continent, making it one of the three largest service clubs of North America.

Ben A. Ruffin, Richmond, Va., was elected president of the international organization. Delegates voted to hold the 1929 convention at Louisville, Ky., for the week of June 17.

Books in Old Script  
Given to Lindbergh

Jefferson Memorial Receives  
Two Volumes Which No One  
Seems Able to Read

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—Two mysterious antique volumes, written in a script unknown here, arrived at Jefferson Memorial recently for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The books, which no one seems to be able to read, were sent without any note or explanation by H. B. Stehler of Berne, Switzerland. Evidently they are valuable specimens of ancient bookbinding art. They are closely written in faded ink with a fine script that looks much like modern shorthand characters and dots.

An antique silver chandelier for eight candles, valued at \$2000, was sent by Colonel Lindbergh's mother for the Lindbergh collection at Jefferson Memorial. The chandelier was made in Mexico, and is a fine example of old Mexican silversmithing.

Gifts for Colonel Lindbergh continue to arrive in St. Louis from many lands, and Jefferson Memorial has a steady stream of visitors who view the valuable collection.

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Smiths Who Spell It That Way  
Join Up, But Smythes Lose Out

The Schmidts, Smits, Smyths and Others That Sound Alike, Not Eligible—No Political Significance, Says Head Smith

THREE NATIONS  
HAVE APPROVED  
KELLOGG PLAN

France and Italy Join Ger-  
many in Acceptance of  
Pact Proposal

GREAT BRITAIN IS  
TO FOLLOW SUIT

Spain Also Reported as Re-  
garding Anti-War Treaty  
With Favorable Eyes

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—France, hitherto the most hesitant nation in the negotiations looking to the renunciation of war, has accepted the Kellogg treaty proposal. An Italian acceptance cabled by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, was received simultaneously with the French. Aristide Briand in his note handed to the United States Ambassador in Paris, Myron T. Herrick, made it clear that the French acceptance was due to the interpretations given the treaty by Mr. Kellogg in his note of June 23. These interpretations coincide closely with the French reservations but are not included in the text of the treaty.

After a careful reading of the French and Italian notes, Mr. Kellogg said that he found them both to be very satisfactory.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The proposed treaty of the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, for the renunciation of war bears the approval of three great European nations.

To add to the gratification of Washington officials at the approval of Germany, France and Italy, word was at hand that Great Britain stood ready to approve the treaty and might dispatch a note to that effect some time this week. Spain, too, was said to look favorably upon the American proposal.

Including Great Britain and Spain, replies from 11 countries have yet to be received. A draft of the proposed treaty and Mr. Kellogg's note of interpretation were dispatched on June 23 to 24 nations, including the British dominions at the suggestion of the London Government and Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland at the suggestion of France.

Under the Proposed treaty, the signatory nations would renounce war as an instrument of national policy and agree to use only pacific means in seeking a solution for whatever disputes might arise between them, regardless of their character or origin. Further, should the pact be violated, all parties to the covenant would be freed automatically of their obligations thereunder to the treaty-breaking state.

**Text of French Reply**  
The French note signed by Aristide Briand ran as follows:

Mr. Ambassador: By your letter of June 23 last Your Excellency was good enough to inform me of a revised text of the draft treaty for the renunciation of war, accompanied by the interpretations given to it by the United States. I beg you to convey to the Government of the United States the interest with which the Government of the French Republic has received this new communication which is suited to facilitate the signature of the treaty whose successful conclusion is equally dear to the hearts of the French and American nations.

First of all it follows from the new text of the United States treaty indeed aims at the perpetuation of the pacific and friendly relations under the contractual conditions in which they are today established between the interested nations; that it is essentially a question for the signatory powers of renouncing war as an instrument of their national policy and also that the signatory power, which hereafter might seek by itself resorting to war to promote its own national interests, should be denied the benefits of the treaty.

**Agrees to Stipulations**  
The Government of the Republic is happy to declare that it is in accord with these new stipulations. The Government of the Republic is happy, moreover, to take note of the interpretation which the Government of the United States gives to the new treaty with a view to satisfying the various observations which have been formulated from the French point of view.

These interpretations may be resumed as follows: Nothing in the new treaty restrains or compromises in any manner whatsoever the right of self-defense. Each nation is to give its will always remain free to defend its territory against attack or invasion; it alone is competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defense.

Secondly, none of the provisions of the new treaty is in opposition to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations nor with those of the Locarno treaties or the treaties of neutrality.

Moreover, any violation of the new treaty by one of the contracting parties would automatically release the other contracting powers from obligations to the treaty-breaking state.

Finally, the signature which the Government of the United States has now offered to all the signatory powers of the treaties concluded at Locarno, and which is given to offer to all powers parties to treaties of neutrality as well as the adherence made possible to other powers, is a natural consequence of the new treaty in as full measure as can practically be desired, the character of general, and in accordance with the views of the Government of the Republic.

## Compatible With Obligations

Thanks to the clarification given by the new preamble and thanks, moreover, to the interpretations given to the treaty, the Government of the Republic congratulates itself that the new convention is compatible with the obligations of existing treaties to which France is otherwise a contracting party and the integral respect of which is



necessarily imperatively imposed upon by her good faith and loyalty. In this situation and under these circumstances the Government of the Republic is happy to be able to declare to the Government of the United States that it is now entirely disposed to sign the treaty as proposed by the letter of Your Excellency of June 23, 1928.

At the moment of this assuring its contribution to the realization of a long matured project, all the moral significance of which it had gauged from the beginning, the Government of the Republic desires to render homage to the generous spirit in which the Government of the United States has conceived this new manifestation of human fraternity which eminently conforms to the profound aspirations of the French people as well as of the American people, and responds to the sentiment more and more widely shared among peoples of international solidarity.

**Text of Italian Note**

The Italian note signed by Benito Mussolini reads as follows:

Excellency: I have the honor to refer to the letter which, under instructions of your Government, Your Excellency addressed to me under the date of 23 of June last and to ask Your Excellency to inform your Government as follows:

The Royal Government, which has attentively examined the draft of a treaty for the elimination of war proposed by the United States, takes note of the Government of the United States' position in the above-mentioned note and declares that it is disposed to proceed to the signature thereof.

I am happy to take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

**President Coolidge's Message**

President Coolidge sent a message to President Doumergue of France in honor of Bastille Day, the text of which follows:

In tendering to Your Excellency my felicitations on the anniversary of an event so memorable in the history of France and so heavy with great consequences for the cause of human freedom, I express the unanimous sentiments of admiration and affection which my fellow countrymen feel for the French nation.

How appropriate it is that this glorious anniversary should mark progress in the forward march of humanity by the agreement of two people in their loyal efforts toward renunciation of war.

## POLISH TOWN NOW HAS PROHIBITION

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**WARSAW**—The town of Pruszkow, near Warsaw, has introduced prohibition as a result of a plebiscite which took place there. A large majority decided for prohibition, among the voters the women playing a decisive part.

The Polish anti-alcoholic society Trzezwosc (sobriety) took an active part in the campaign, staging an anti-alcohol exhibition long before the day of the plebiscite, arranging lectures through megaphone and distributing pamphlets.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

**Theaters**

Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30.  
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

## EVENTS TOMORROW

**Address**, The International Fixed Mind, by Mrs. Arthur J. Allen, 7:30. **Clubs**, The International Fixed Mind, 8:30. **Clubs**, The International Fixed Mind, 8:30.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT**

**Boston and vicinity:** Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest and west winds.

**Southern New England:** Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

**Northern New England:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; a special rate for Maine coast; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds.

## Atlanta Minister Criticizes Smith

**Democrat Takes Opposition to Governor Into New York**

**NEW YORK (AP)**—The Rev. John W. Ham, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle at Atlanta, Ga., criticizing Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, in a sermon at the First Baptist Church of New York City.

He said he wanted to "open the eyes of the people of this city to the insidious propaganda of the New York newspapers who are under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the liquor interests."

Louisiana, he declared, is the only southern state where the Democrats have a chance with Governor Smith as the nominee.

"I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life," he said, "but now I am the hottest Republican you ever saw, and I represent the feeling of the South."

## U. S.-CANADIAN MOTOR TRAFFIC

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**—So great is the motor traffic to and from the United States that arrangements have been made for a 24-hour custom and immigration service at Blaine on the Pacific Highway. It is expected that the continuous service will be in effect until the end of October.

## Hoover-Smith Contest Expected to Bring Out Record Vote

**Total of Eligibles Now Estimated at 58,300,000—Many Organizations Outside Politics Plan to Get Every Member to the Polls**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**WASHINGTON**—Half a dozen national organizations have begun plans to get out the November vote, and statisticians, busy with past records, agreed that the election total in the Hoover-Smith contest will probably exceed all previous records in national elections.

Some 58,300,000 citizens are now eligible to qualify under the election laws of the states. If only half of these vote—the average for the last two elections—a record vote will be piled up for all time. In view of contrasting personalities of the two candidates and the issues now at stake, it is believed that the 50 per cent average will be surpassed. That means a record vote on Nov. 6, the "first Tuesday after the first Monday."

The National League of Woman Voters, the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs are now among the groups preparing to challenge past public apathy by getting out "the biggest vote of all time."

## Women Deeply Interested

In view of features in the present contest of particular interest to women, it is agreed that the 1920 and 1924 record of women's votes will be far surpassed.

In the last two presidential campaigns only about 50 per cent of eligibles went to the polls, contrasted to the 1916 Wilson-Hughes contest, just prior to which entry into the war, while the ratio was 72.7. The records show that the nation always piles up a big vote when there is something to interest, either that the contest promises to close, or else that the issues are of deep concern to "the man in the street"—and his wife.

Since about 1900 when the percentage of eligibles voting was 77, the ratio has steadily dropped to the low mark in 1920, when Mr. Harding swept in with a majority of more than 5,500,000, although at the same time just under half of the eligible voters actually went to the polls.

The voting ratio is higher among the educated classes than almost any other class, according to careful analysis, which seems to disprove a long-held belief. The chronic non-voters are, apparently, not among the well-to-do, studies disclose.

**Analysis of Districts Made**

In the finest residential districts of the city, the voting is generally heavy and not the reverse as has been frequently declared. Analysis of relations in Chicago was made by Charles E. Merriam, in the mayoralty campaign of 1923, and assisted by students from Chicago University.

An unusually light vote was cast, but it was found that the best showing was made in the so-called better neighborhoods; and that electoral indifference was closely associated with political unintelligence. A similar investigation in Ohio in 1924

## President Turns Party Reins Over to G.O.P. Nominee

(Continued from Page 1)

O. Lowden, of Illinois, who was his closest contestant in the nomination fight, did not meet him or send him word of any kind. It had been reported that Mr. Lowden might join with General Dawes in greeting Mr. Hoover.

## No Statement from Lowden

Newspaper men who called on Mr. Lowden were informed that he had "nothing to say" and that he did not expect to do anything in the campaign other than "to vote." He gave no indication of how he would vote. Mr. Hoover's reception in Janesville and Madison were extremely cordial. There were large crowds at both stops. A large percentage of those present were women and many of them pressed forward to shake his hand.

At Janesville, his first stopping point in the state, the demand that he "say something" was so insistent that he broke his usual silence and made a very brief speech expressing his appreciation.

## Atlanta Minister Criticizes Smith

## Democrat Takes Opposition to Governor Into New York

**NEW YORK (AP)**—The Rev. John W. Ham, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle at Atlanta, Ga., criticizing Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, in a sermon at the First Baptist Church of New York City.

He said he wanted to "open the eyes of the people of this city to the insidious propaganda of the New York newspapers who are under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the liquor interests."

Louisiana, he declared, is the only southern state where the Democrats have a chance with Governor Smith as the nominee.

"I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life," he said, "but now I am the hottest Republican you ever saw, and I represent the feeling of the South."

showed the smallest amount of non-voting was among professional classes and business executives. The highest percentage was among laborers and domestics.

Heads of families, married people and those with church affiliations, all distinguished themselves in forming this civic duty. The percentage of nonvoters among college graduates was only about one-half that among persons with only elementary education.

A third study, made in California, duplicated the foregoing results. Nonvoting was heaviest in congested city areas, it was found.

## Unusual Features to Fore

The reservoir of nonvoters makes any election an uncertainty in which new and unusual features have come to the fore, like the present. It is pointed out that in every election in the past 20 years the sum total of those who stayed from the polls would have easily turned the scales one way or the other if the absentees had voted with some unanimity.

Political apathy as measured by the election returns in the last two elections seems more pronounced in the United States than in other democracies. In the English general election of 1924 about 77 per cent of qualified voters voted. In the French and German elections, May, 1924, percentages were 80 and 85 per cent, respectively.

In Canada, seven voters generally vote out of ten eligibles. For the past two elections in the United States, there have been only five voters out of ten eligibles. It is to improve this average that civic organizations all over the nation have now set themselves in the Hoover-Smith campaign.

## Golf Clubs Asked to Close on Morning of Election

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK**—Golf clubs all over the United States are being asked to close their courses on the morning of election day, except to juniors, in order to get out the vote. A letter to this effect has been addressed to the 3600 clubs by Herbert N. Straus, treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee, who says that although the number of members voting would be small in comparison with the total nationwide poll, their influence would be great.

"Will you please let me know," Mr. Straus wrote, "whether you consider this a practical suggestion? If it is not possible to carry out such an idea, is there any other way in which the desired results could be accomplished? I have thought that possibly a self-denying resolution pledging the members to vote before playing would, in some cases, be an adequate substitute."

Mr. Straus added that at the last presidential election it was estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the 60,000,000 eligible voters of the country failed to assume the responsibility of citizenship.

## Shift of McGlue Causes Criticism

A request attributed to John J. Raskob, newly named chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Gov. Alfred E. Smith, presidential nominee, has caused criticism of a new chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Massachusetts.

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## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## Saloon Days in Minnesota

**St. Paul, Minn.**

A YOUNG Swede was getting a home ready for his wife and three sons. It had seemed advisable that he come on to Minnesota and overcome some of the worst of the hardships that would be encountered in making a home in a new country.

But the time had come for the arrival of the family, and with joyful anticipation he drove to the small railroad town to meet the dear ones. Through some inadvertence the travelers did not appear, and it needs must be that the young man go the many miles home without them. Disappointment opened the door to other downward pulling thoughts—and he entered a saloon! His team of horses, unprotected from the winter winds, stood tied outside.

Hours flew by. At last he and a drunken companion came staggering out, untied the horses, climbed into the sled and started on their homeward way. But the horses, frenzied with cold and hunger, tore the reins from unsteady hands, and plunged on their way, uncontrolled.

At the journey's end one man was found in the bottom of the sled in a drunken stupor. The other had been hurled from the sled. After a search he was found huddled under a straw stack. He had been too stupefied to draw his feet into shelter and the snow had frozen.

The young wife, and the little ones did arrive, the meeting was far different from their anticipations. The father would now have to fight his battles in the new land a cripple.

Such was the chapter the saloon turned into the lives of a husband, wife and three children.

It is now only a memory which serves as a caution in a happy present. The saloon has gone. The man, having been trusted in a position in which the employer watched to see that no bootleg liquor was brought in, has made good. The sons have grown up into splendid young men, and are helping to provide a happy home. And best of all is the knowledge shared by the husband and wife that such a story, only under the most remote of circumstances, could ever be written into the lives of their sons.

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## Smith-White Controversy at Standstill

(Continued from Page 1)

yowl back. "What about the Spanish Inquisition?"

"It will be all silly; all beside the point, all the mouthings of a dumb and wicked minority. But, nevertheless, it is the price the Catholics in America will have to pay for the distinction which has come to them by the nomination of Al Smith, who is by far the best political member of his church has given to American public life since Chief Justice White passed out."

## Should Be Defeated

"With all his high qualities, Al Smith should be defeated because he does not represent the dominant ideas of the majority in America this year."

"Prohibition; farm relief and public policy in regard to public utilities. These are legitimate subjects for debate. On these questions Al Smith will stand bravely, consistently, and honestly even mistakenly; and if he is sustained by a majority of the electorate in November, he will carry out the policies he has espoused intelligently and with the same integrity and courage that he has displayed in American politics for a decade."

Speaking of Smith as the platform, Mr. White quoted George Brennan, the big Chicago Democratic boss, as saying: "Al's the platform."

To which Mr. White added: "It is surely the platform. It was the New York Times, which has supported Al consistently for years, quoted Al as saying of a New Jersey Senator who was trying to get around the Eighteenth Amendment and around the Volstead Act: 'I should be glad to go down and help him put over his bill that will get us somewhere, where we can put a foot on the rail again and blow off the froth.'"

## Has Not Changed Views

"And to bring this down to date: The week before the convention met that nominated Smith he was asked if he had changed his views on the integrity of prohibition and he replied: 'I have not.'"

"He still wants to put his feet on the rail and his vest against the bar and still wants to blow off the foam. That's a good place to stand and fight. Al's the platform all right, all right. Let's hit the smoke screen and go to it. And, first of all, when the Democrats ask, 'What can Al do to hurt prohibition?' let us answer, 'He can and will appoint me to the Supreme Court who will annul the Volstead Act and declare the Eighteenth Amendment unconstitutional.'"

## Texas Democratic Leader Pledges Support to Hoover

**SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)**—Marshall Hicks, San Antonio, an outstanding Texas Democratic political leader for the last decade, has announced that he will support Herbert Hoover for the Presidency.

Mr. Hicks was delegate-at-large to the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson. He also has been in the Texas contingent in other conventions.

"I have never scratched a Democratic ticket. I still am a Democrat, and expect in this campaign and in the future to affiliate with the Democratic Party but I am now confronted with the problem as to whether it is my duty to vote for Governor Smith, who has repudiated the platform of the party and the paramount issue in the coming campaign. I have decided that it is my duty as a Democrat to stand by the platform and I therefore shall not vote for Governor Smith."

He is a close friend of Gov. Dan Moody.

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## Mrs. Hoover Proving Big Help to G. O. P. During Westward Trek

**Nominee's Wife Great Favorite With Crowds That Greet Candidate At All of Special Train's Stops En Route to California**

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**

**EN ROUTE WITH THE HOOVER SPECIAL TRAIN**—Women, the politicians say, will play a determining role in the presidential race this year. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, accompanying her husband, the Republican nominee, to their home in Palo Alto, Calif., for the formal notification ceremony, is doing her share to make good that prediction. And more than that, she is the "and" of the Hoover campaign, so far.

Her instantaneous appeal and charm, her poised and quiet friendliness manifested themselves at the very first stop on the transcontinental trip. Mr. Hoover, at ease when confronted with the task of feeding a starving nation, succoring a ravaged domain or directing a great federal department of world-wide ramifications, came to the platform of his car in response to the applause and cheers of the crowd that had gathered to see him, obviously ill at ease.

"Moreover, the convention at Houston clearly demonstrated that Tammany, little and big, from San Francisco to Boston, controlled the delegations which upon Smith's Tammany record made him the Democratic national candidate for President. Democracy is Tammany. Tammany is Democracy—one and inseparable."

The only anti-Tammany Democrats can take their party out of Tammany control is to defeat Al Smith. The only way Republicans can loosen the grip of Tammany, and its allies and its cohorts in every little American city, on American Government is to defeat Al Smith.

"Tammany is Tammany and Smith is its prophet."

"The whole puritan civilization which has built a sturdy, orderly nation on this continent, is threatened by the Tammany machine of our cities which have exalted Smith. His record as an upholder of the alliance between the open saloon and its parasites, the gambler and the prostitute, with the city machine of the American Democracy, explains what Tammany means."

"Also we can understand why 'The Sidewalks of New York' is the new national hymn. The cities are coming into power. This city alliance also explains the attack on puritanism the new national slogan of the urban democracy backing Al Smith. 'Smith is honest. Smith is consistent. Smith is wise in his day and generation, and he has the courage of his convictions. And because he is wise and honest and brave, as President of the United States he will menace American ideals and threaten the institutions of our fathers. Smith must be beaten if America remains American.'"

## Texas Anti-Smith Forces to Confer

**SAN ANTONIO, Tex.**—Texas Republicans have been authorized to confer with anti-Smith Democrats regarding a program of joint action designed to prevent Gov. Alfred E. Smith from carrying Texas this fall.

This decision was taken at a meeting here of Republican leaders. A steering committee empowered to conduct the negotiations with the Democrats.

The state Republican ticket will be subordinated to the national campaign in Texas, it was also announced by R. B. Creager, national Republican committeeman. His statement was taken to mean that effort would be made to avoid local contests which might antagonize Democrats likely to vote against Governor Smith. There will be a full Republican state ticket.

Mr. Creager predicted that Mr. Hoover would get the electoral vote of Texas. He is a member of the steering committee of seven. Eugene Nolte, state chairman, is also a member.

While the Republicans are meeting here, Oscar B. Colquitt, former Governor and leader in the Democratic revolt against Mr. Smith, announced at Dallas that the Constitutional (Bone Dry) Democrats of Texas probably would put out a full separate ticket of Presidential electors bound by instructions to vote, if elected, for Herbert Hoover.

It also is likely, he stated, that a state executive meeting will be named at the July 17 state-wide rally in Dallas to negotiate with the Republican executive committee with a view to withdrawal of the Republican electors and substitution of the constitutional Democratic slate.

"The main object of the July 17 meeting is to form a combination of the anti-Smith forces of Texas into one fighting unit," the former Governor declared.

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## SOCIALISTS TO UNITE ON RHINE FREE OF TROOPS

German Position Strengthened by French Party Vote at National Congress

PARIS—Evacuation of the Rhine-land—or at least of the second or Coblenz zone—becomes highly probable before many months have passed as the result of a decision of weighty international importance, taken by the French Socialists at their national congress, which has just been concluded here.

The congress met in part to sound the opinion of the Socialists of France, so that the delegates to the Socialist international conference, which meets at Brussels on Aug. 2, might be properly instructed.

**Socialist Speaks for France**  
The attention of all the Socialists at the gathering at Brussels will be focused on no question of more immediate international interest than this problem of Rhine-land evacuation. What gives special point to this fact is that the German delegation will come straight from Germany, which has recently accepted a "Left" government and which has for its Chancellor a Socialist leader, Hermann Müller, has already emphatically demanded the "immediate evacuation" of the Rhine-land.

Obviously Germany's position has been strengthened by this vote of the French Socialists. At their congress still another move of primary significance in this matter was made. After a discussion which split the party, the majority voted in favor of the most eminent member, M. Paul-Boncour, retaining his place as first among the delegates of France at the League of Nations.

**Drift Toward the Left**  
The jurists felt it was illogical that a Socialist should speak for the French Government at a time when the Socialist Party is in parliamentary opposition to the Government. The majority, however, felt that M. Paul-Boncour's post gave the party prestige and, as it would not allow him opportunities to help shape the Government's views. It is this latter interpretation which the Germans value, for whenever the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, is unable to attend the Geneva meeting, M. Paul-Boncour takes his place.

Despite the French elections being won by groups of the so-called Right, Germany has watched sympathetically M. Poincaré's seeming drift toward the Left lately. Hence the maintaining of M. Briand's right hand man of M. Paul-Boncour—the leading member of the party pledged to the Rhine-land evacuation—must give Germany added hopes of an early withdrawal of allied troops from the Rhine-land, since it is inferred that he is bound to bring pressure on the Government tending in this direction.

## Pirates' Ship Ahoy! Coney Youths Sail

Buccaneering Loses Charm as Craft Reaches Mud Flats and Rescuer Gets Stuck

NEW YORK—Buccaneering is not what it used to be. When Morgan sailed the Spanish Main and Lafitte established his pirates' rendezvous in Barataria Bay there were no obliging firemen waiting around the corner to rescue them if their ships ran aground.

Things are different now. Jerry Valentino and Robert Patterson, both of whom have several years to go before they reach their 'teens, will testify that high adventure can come to a low end. They know, for they have been pirates, although their swashbuckling careers lasted but a half hour.

The night was dark, as good buccaneering nights usually are. So they took a wooden bedspring, christened it for a real galleon and set sail in Coney Island Creek. They were sure that the golden land of Coney Island Creek was not far distant and that the buried treasure of Coney Island was as good as found by them. And when they were through with that there was more buccaneering to be done on the island of Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribbean Sea.

But they didn't even get to Jamaica, Long Island. Their navigation failed to take into account the mud flats which the waters of Coney Island Creek barely cover. One end of the raft struck, and it turned over. Robert, being the commander of

the expedition, obeyed the marine precedent of sticking to the ship. Jerry tried to swim to shore, but got stuck in the mud. It was then that their cries were heard by James Hennessey, a New York fireman who was home on leave, and sitting on his front porch.

Pirates have no terrors for the New York Fire Department. Mr. Hennessey swam out to Jerry, but he, too, was unable to extricate himself from the mud, once he got stuck in it. He added his lusty cries to the shouts for aid and another neighbor came to the rescue. Together they got Jerry ashore and returned to take Robert from the raft.

Buccaneering, they agreed, is not what it used to be.

## Italy Willing to Renew Pact

Government Not to Denounce Treaty of Friendship With Yugoslavia

ROME—Although no official information is yet available, it is generally believed in Italian diplomatic circles that if the Nettuno conventions are not ratified before July 27 the treaty of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia, known as the pact of Rome, signed in January, 1924, will not be denounced by Italy.

It will be remembered that a protocol was signed last January, postponing for six months the date by which the pact of Rome must either be denounced or renewed. The Yugoslav Government has already presented the Nettuno conventions to the Skupstina for ratification, but recent events in Yugoslavia, especially the prolonged ministerial crisis, will certainly render extremely difficult the Yugoslav Parliament's ratification of the conventions before July 27.

The Italian Government, it is understood, fully realizing Yugoslav's internal difficulties, will not press for immediate ratification of the conventions, and will consent to an extension of the term of the treaty for a further period if Yugoslavia makes such a demand.

No such step, however, has yet been made, but it is understood that such action would receive the sympathetic attention of the Italian Government, which would thus give Yugoslavia proof of its sincere desire to establish cordial relations between the neighboring states.

## Obregon 'Occupies' Capital in Peace

Mexico City's Welcome to President-Elect Differs From Former Scenes

MEXICO CITY—Another Mexican President-elect has entered Mexico City amid scenes of tranquility and rejoicing in contrast to the tumult and sorrow which has so often marked the coming of a new executive. Gen. Alvaro Obregon on his arrival from his home in Sonora was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by an orderly crowd estimated at 25,000, which he addressed from the balcony of his headquarters.

He eulogized the working classes and declared "the middle class forms part of this group." His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers and shouts of "viva Obregon."

General Obregon pleaded for the co-operation of all Mexicans for the aggrandizement of Mexico during his six-year term, which begins Dec. 1. "The masses have reposed their confidence in me, and I will respond by working for the fulfillment of all my campaign pledges," he declared. He said his aim would be to establish a "moral, strong and legal Government."

The welcoming crowd was composed largely of picturesque country folk garbed in white linen suits or blue overalls and wearing wide-brimmed straw hats. Before General Obregon spoke speeches were made by Aaron Saez, formerly Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Obregon's campaign manager, and by Jose Luis Solorzano, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

**SYMPHONY AT CHAUTAUQUA**  
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The New York Symphony Orchestra has returned to Chautauqua for its tenth consecutive season and will remain here for six weeks, giving daily concerts. It is under direction of Albert Stoessel, who is also supervising the general musical activities of the Chautauqua Institution in the absence of Prof. H. Augustine Smith of Boston.

The Lord Mayor is entertaining the delegates at a reception at the Mansion House.

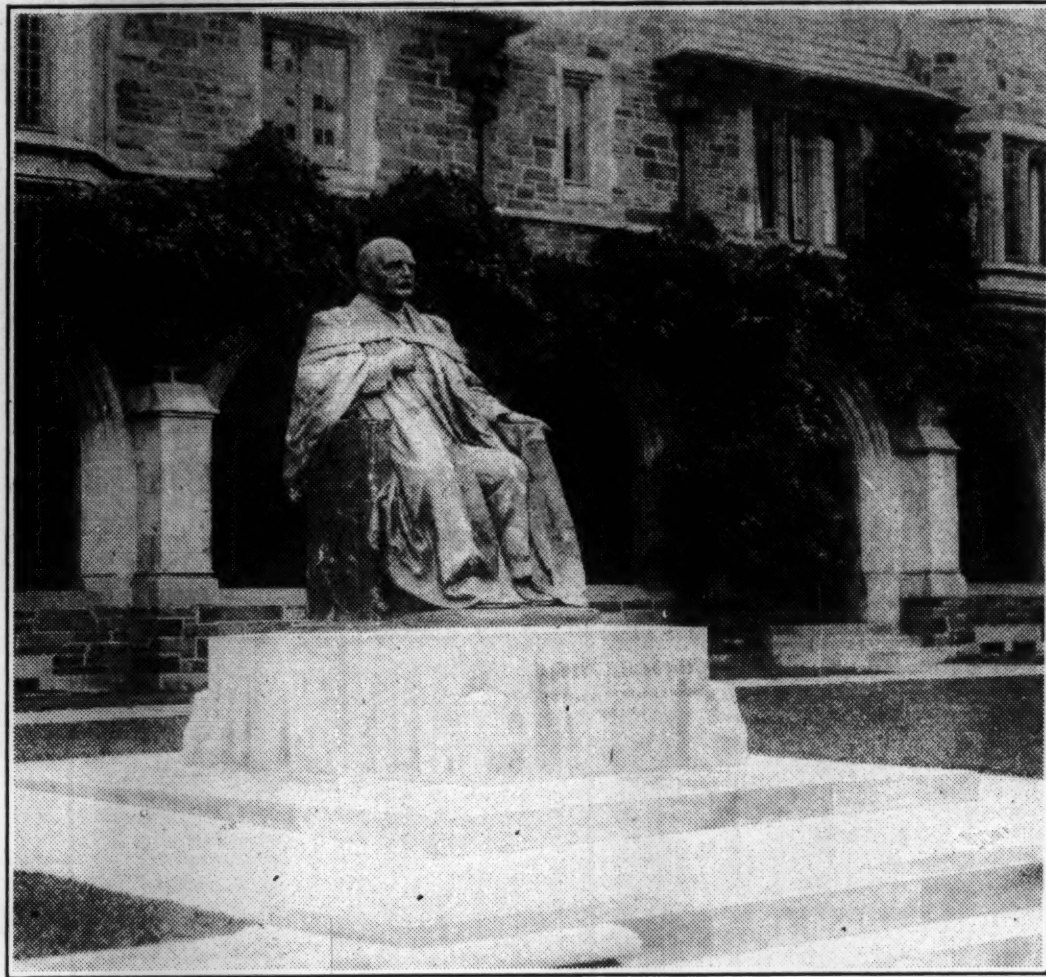
give prominence to landmarks—rivers, railways, main roads, woods, mountains, etc. The scale is 1 in 200,000, about three miles to the inch, and so far 30 countries are co-operating to produce it.

The map, first mooted at a conference in Bern, was commenced in 1895, after a gathering in London that year had decided on a scale of one in a million, equivalent approximately to 16 miles to the inch, though actually the kilometer was used as the unit of measurement.

It is calculated that the completed map spread out flat would cover an area of 5000 square feet. The undertaking is so vast that though the smaller countries like England have already completed their allotted task, it is expected that at least another decade will be required before the map is finished, according to the Sunday Observer.

Two other maps are also in course of preparation under the auspices of the International Geographical Union, namely, an international map of the sky comprising some 500,000 stars shown on 20,000 photographs supplied by observatories in 15 different countries and an international map for the use of airmen. The latter is on Mercator's projection, and will

## He Can See Himself as "Ithers See Him"



Statue by Tait Mackenzie of Dean Andrew Fleming West of Princeton University Graduate School, Noted for His Erudition and Wit, and Whose Retirement Has Been Accepted With Regret Not Only by Those Who Were Associated With Him but by All With Whom He Has Ever Come Into Contact.

## Dean West Leaves Princeton Store of Learning and Wit

Known As Well By the Squeak of His Chair As for Work for Graduate School

PRINCETON, N. J.—A stone's throw from the graduate school of Princeton University and within its own grounds, is the small gray plaster English cottage to which Andrew Fleming West, Princeton '74, professor for 40 years and dean for 26 years of the graduate school, will move upon his retirement from active academic service and when he leaves the dean's house.

Already the gray cottage is a symbol to alumni and student body of the continuing nearness of a man who can ill be spared from the academic scene. It is obvious that he has earned the right to a rest from the enormous and minute care he has, for four decades, given his share in university affairs; and to a leisure in which "to reflect upon subjects which the dash and whirl of daily business, so long as its clouds rise thick about, forbid the intellect to fasten itself."

But if Dean West were not only to leave his office in lowering lid Nassau to someone else, but to live elsewhere than in the beautiful adjacency of Thompson College and Cleveland Tower something would be gone that should still be a part of Princeton.

**The Chair's Final Squeak**  
By 10:05 every weekday morning it has been possible to hear the rich, rumbling voice going over correspondence in Dean West's office. He arrived there promptly at 10. Once there was a saying that if you stood in the corridor outside you could tell when he has arrived by the protesting squeak of his ancient office chair. But one day a student, through some peculiar mischance, or perchance an overwhelming absorption in the problem concerning a Later Latin thesis he fetched in to the dean to solve, flung himself into Dean West's chair instead of into the visitor's chair. Things went well for a time. But the student grew agitated, and suddenly the Dean's chair collapsed in small pieces on the floor. The Dean thumped his fist upon his desk and exclaimed with magnificent satisfaction, "Good! I've been hoping a long time to get rid of that old chair."

Perhaps if there were a poll, to see what tradition is strongest in the university chronicle, it would unanimously specify "Dean West." He is far more completely of Princeton than its emblematic tiger. He came there in 1870, a boy who liked to play the clarinet; with his arrival there was nothing to indicate that, in his time, he would perhaps exert a more diverse and brilliant constructive and efficacious power than any other single member of the university.

He was, evidently, however, as they say, cut out to be a teacher. He

laughed for a bit in a public high school in Ohio when he had taken his B.A. in '74, and in 1883, after having studied in Europe a year and "tutored a young boy through the Balkans and down the Danube River," he came back to Princeton to teach Latin.

Those who have studied under Dean West have strictly been required to give something in return for what they got; his courses were never mere ways for students to use up time, though they often were attended by what students have characterized as "perfect circles of wit, burlesque and brilliant exposition," as accompaniment to a rare essence of teaching.

After 1903 Dean West became thoroughly absorbed in his desire for a graduate school at Princeton. He

had been abroad in the summer, visiting the British and continental universities: Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, St. Andrews and Trinity, and the universities of Berlin and Paris each gave him something for a composite taking shape in his own thought, as the colleges did at Leyden, Halle, Leipzig, Bologna, the Ecole Normale Supérieure and the Fondation Thiers.

He came back convinced that Princeton must have a graduate college which should be an adaptation of the best phases abroad, which should be residential, where men could live together in the quiet dignity of a home of learning, and not in the restless, futile atmosphere of a hotel or club or dormitory. He thought every student headed for a specific profession should spend one of his graduate years in liberal studies. He desired beautiful surroundings for beautiful buildings, and he banked everything, on placing the student in an atmosphere whose very joy of environment would keep him buoyant and thus double or treble his power.

How well Dean West succeeded in bringing his desire into actuality is to be guessed by the spectacle of the peaceful grandeur on the hill which the Cleveland Tower dominates. And not only Proctor Hall dining hall, but the small, beautifully reserved

and compatible entrance to it are one of the best illustrations in detail of the completeness of the success.

**Little Details Carefully Placed**

A tablet is placed where the light catches it; a matted figure stands in the angle to the left of the oaken door, sable plumes stirring gently above the steel of its helmet; a filter of patterned light falls from a beautifully shaped window; modeled wood and stone, and an air of ageless dignity, these are immediate details in the entryway to a dining hall whose paneling is modeled after that of Magdalen College, itself priceless evidence of Dean West's deep love of form and beauty.

The stories they tell of him are legion. Not only the students tell them but the townfolk as well, who constantly ply him for advice, for assistance in charitable matters, for presiding over meetings, as an after-dinner speaker. He has always been an inveterate diner-out and it is not necessary to go far in order to learn that there has never been a man connected with the university who could tell after-dinner stories as he told them.

Two more completely different men could scarcely be found, in manner and speech and viewpoint, than Dean West and Taft, Chief Justice of the United States. Yet the two have one striking ability in common.

In the last score of years Dean West has had the task of framing and making the speeches which accompanied Princeton's honorary degrees.

It is Chief Justice Taft's duty to admit lawyers to practice in the Supreme Court of the land. Each might be expected, after a time, to fall into rote expressions. But every man who has ever received from Dean West an honorary degree in the name of Princeton University has received something else, some phrase, some beautifully phrased recognition, intimate and individual, to carry away and cherish as his own.

Similarly no man or woman admitted to the Supreme Court in Mr. Taft's time but has been passed along to the clerk for the signing of the roll with something purely for himself; nothing, perhaps, but a word or an infection, yet certain to single out the event richly and forever in his own memory.

## SANITARY CONGRESS MEETS AT PLYMOUTH

LONDON—An International Sanitary Congress, including over 1000 delegates from the British Empire, the United States, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Denmark and China met at Plymouth, Viscount Astor presiding.

The Mayor, W. H. J. Priest, entertained the delegates at luncheon, and a health exhibition was opened at Mill Bay Drill Hall. A number of papers were read and discussed.

The questions before the congress include the management of municipal property, clean kitchen arrangement, industrial hygiene, humane slaughter, milk supply, smoke abatement, and many others.

## Business Paper Editors Find No Depression Due to Election

Survey Indicates Buying Power High, Normal Conditions Prevail—Meat Packing, Electrical and Automotive Outputs Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Industrial and commercial mergers, both completed and in prospect, indicate that business men are "discounting the old prejudice of poor business in a presidential year," according to a nationwide survey just completed by the National Conference of Business Paper Editors in co-operation with the National Business Papers, Inc.

The survey was conducted through the co-operation of more than 100 editors of business, industrial and engineering publications. Business men in key industries were asked to make confidential reports on conditions. The study is the first of a regular semiannual study which the trade publishers intend to sponsor.

Normal business in general prevailed in the first six months of 1928, according to the survey. Editors in all lines declared that the buying power has remained at a high level, as no important changes have taken place in the general wage scale during the first half of the year. The total payrolls in industry were, however, slightly below those for the first six months in 1927, they report.

**Machines Cause Labor Shifts**

The reason given for this decline is the installation of additional automatic machinery. The survey adds that there has been a "distinct flow of labor from producing industries to service work," which provides employment for those workers replaced by machines. This trend, it declares, is general, but as yet no statistics are available.

"Unexpected gains in operation occurred in some lines, but these were offset by lessened activity in other branches of trade, with the net result that business held to the high level established in 1927," the report declares.

"The steel industry, by high specialization in developing small volume markets, has completely taken up the slack of greatly reduced volume of buying on the part of the railroads."

**Meat Packing Increases**

"The meat packing industry has enjoyed a larger volume of business and a strong domestic and foreign market. Activity in the chemical industry compares favorably with last year."

"The electrical industry reports that the total output of electrical energy was about 9 per cent greater for the six months period than in the same time last year."

Lumber operations both in the woods and the yards are gradually recovering from the depression of a year ago, the report continues. The shoe trade, both wholesale and retail, is reported below the volume of the same period a year ago, but with favorable prospects for the remainder of the year. In the mercantile field, with the exception of a few depressed spots, the general volume of business is reported as slightly ahead of 1927.

The most serious depressions, it was reported, are in the rubber and the textile industries. The rubber industry has suffered an actual cash loss of fully \$75,000,000 through decline in crude rubber prices which followed announcement of the British intention of removing the crude rubber export restrictions, the survey shows. Improvement in the textile industry, it adds, is expected as the result of growing economic co-operation among manufacturers.

**Building Exceeds That of 1927**

"In dollar volume the building and construction industries are far ahead of 1927, despite that activity in small residential projects is falling below last year," the report continues. "Building and engineering construction for the first five months of the current year is nearly 25 per cent ahead of the same time last year. The largest gain occurred in the classification for commercial buildings. The middle Atlantic districts showed the greatest volume of new work."

"Construction costs are holding remarkably constant and stocks of building materials are about 30 per cent lower than a year ago. The outlook for the building industry is that it will gradually settle at a new normal annual volume, almost twice as great in dollars as the average year in the pre-war period."

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Cables the Wanamaker Staff Correspondent from London

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- White flannel skirts reproduction of Chanel model \$10.95.
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- White crepe suits \$25.
- White jersey suits with printed handkerchief linen blouses \$35.
- White fish net sleeveless slipovers, \$14.50... cardigans, \$25.
- White suits of angora jersey and wool crepe, \$59.50.

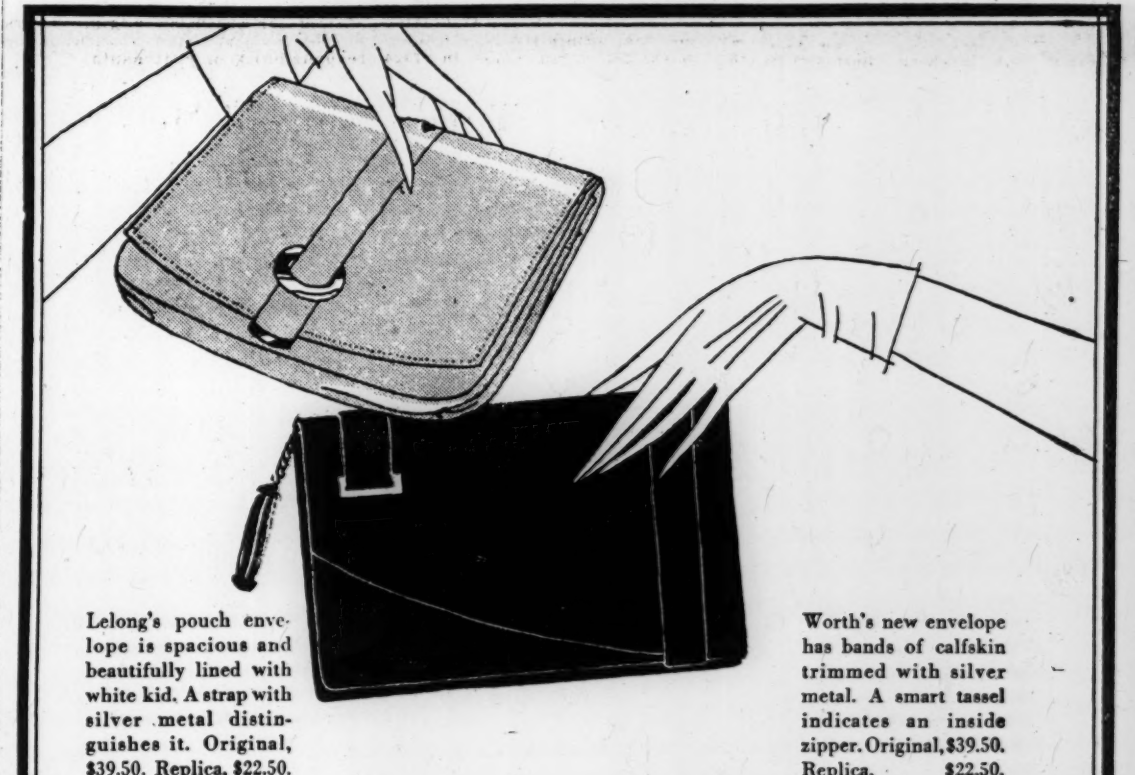


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## MERGER URGED IN NEW YORK'S TRANSIT PLANS

Reorganization and Unification Under Public Ownership Is Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Reorganization and unification of New York's transit facilities under municipal ownership and with a basic 5 cent fare is proposed by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel to the Transit Commission. Following a nine months' study, and conferences with representatives of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, he has just issued another detailed plan for the adjustment of the much-discussed transit situation. The plan substantially is an elaboration of previous studies and recommendations which Mr. Untermyer has made.

As a preparatory step to the broader aspects, Mr. Untermyer is believed to envisage the recapture of such portions of the Interborough as the city can acquire and by purchase of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit to merge these two lines into a component system, with interchange between the two subways without payment of additional fare. The corporation controlling the lines would be a publicly owned one and its mortgage bonds would be given in exchange for the stock of the now independently owned subway lines. The directors would represent the public in so far as business men, appointed by the Mayor, could be considered to be free from politics.

As a city-owned corporation, it is believed that the company could sell securities at lower rates than a corporation, and in order to safeguard the financing, the Untermyer plan proposes that definite funds be set aside to meet accruing interest charges.

As a final step to financial independence of the company on a low basis, the plan urges that the city assess property owners who would benefit by new lines constructed. Mr. Untermyer also has developed a plan for taking over the Interborough lines, should that company refuse to negotiate for sale of its property, most of which is leased from the city.

## Soviet Rescuer and Party Are Also Rescued

(Continued from Page 1)

The flight by a movie operator named Blushkin, and the Russian, a mechanic, Straude, Shelaig and Alekseev. This group left the Krassin early in the week in search of the Vigliani party stranded off Foin Island. While flying over a region about 20 miles from the Krassin which was pounding its way through the ice, Chukhnovsky saw the Zappi group and immediately notified his base ship.

Unable to Make Landing  
Chukhnovsky circled the little group in search of a landing place, but was unable to make a landing. He flew back to the Krassin to give a report and then again went out toward the stranded men. In this second flight, he was forced to land near Cape Piaton, just off Northeast Land, and in the landing damaged his plane. The Chukhnovsky group had provisions for two weeks and had equipment to make a safe encampment. It was the plan of the Krassin to pick them up as soon as weather conditions permitted, and then to go on in search of the six men of the Italia still missing and the Amundsen party, which dropped from sight on June 1 after leaving Tromsø, Norway.

Two Groups Unaccounted For  
With the Chukhnovsky party picked up there are now only two groups connected with the Italia tragedy definitely unaccounted for. One group consists of the six men who were carried off in the bag of the Italia when it was wrecked last May and the other group consists of the six men of the Amundsen party. There was some hope that these two groups may have joined, since Amundsen was known to be searching particularly for the bag party.

## Soviet Ice-breaker

Searching for Malmgren  
STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Russian icebreaker Krassin is still searching in the neighborhood of Brock Island off North East Land in an effort to clear up the whereabouts of Dr. Finn Malmgren, the noted Swedish meteorologist on the Italia.

The Krassin was prevented by fog from searching to the east for six men who drifted away in the balloon group. The chief of the Swedish rescue mission suggested that seaplanes were best fitted to continue the search for the 12 missing men. The rescue leader said that Dr. Malmgren had been left on June 18 at a point six minutes north-north-east of Foin Island without provisions. Brock, Foin and Schuebeler Islands were searched by Captain Sora and the engineer Van Dongen with a dog team from June 27 to July 3 without finding Dr. Malmgren.

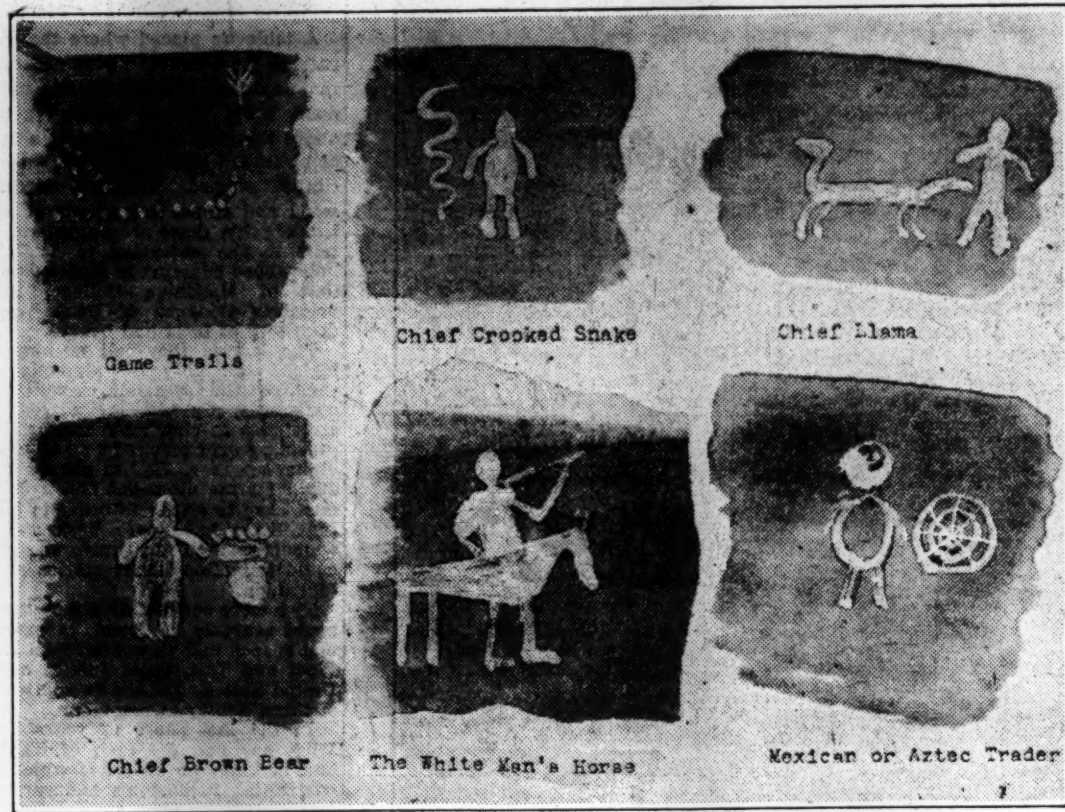
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## Indian Calling Cards on Painted Rock



## Indian Names in Colorado Lead Traveler Along Spanish Trail

Automobile Tourist Who Arranges Schedule With Forethought May Have Sunset Views of Indescribable Valleys and Look Upon Inscription Cliff

ON THE Santa Fe Trail out of Kansas City, Indian names are in evidence: Olathe, "the beautiful"; Ottawa, "the trader"; Pawnee Rock, "outpost of the Pawnees"; and many others. Farther west the effect of early Spanish influence is seen, Granada, for Granada in Spain; Los Animas, "the soul"; Purgatoire river near by; La Junta, "the junction." Pueblo, in Colorado, is officially the starting point of the Spanish Trail. It is named for the communal home of the Southern Indians. A bustling city of sixty thousand people, it has little to suggest to the traveler that he is on the borderland of Spanish and Indian adventure. Lake Minnequa, where the Indians used to meet, is a pretty tourist camping place.

A traveler who camps at Lake Minnequa will pass the smelter smoke in the gray dawn of the morning to see the play of the sunrise on the Sangre de Cristo range. As he drives south on the trail, the first little fishing stream with its fringe of willows is the St. Charles, the

established missions down the valley of the Rio Grande to the south, but before the Spanish and before the present Indian races, an enduring monument was left near the trail, possibly by those who first knew of Sippoe and its legends. In the early morning, a seven-mile drive from Monte Vista, southwest, brings the tourist to the Piedra Pintada, "painted rock." The Spaniards named it, the Indians inscribed on it the story of early America. Not with paint, but with sharp, hard flints, they cut into the iron-like andesite thousands of inscriptions. No living Indian claims to know anything about these carved figures in the hard rock; and, while some of them do not doubt are Shoshonean, and some are Moki or Aztec, some have been made since the arrival of the white man on this continent.

### Extend Quarter of Mile

Captain Berthoud, after whom Berthoud Pass was named, says of this ancient inscription cliff, "The place is twenty miles southeast of the Rio del Norte at the entrance of the canyon of the Piedra Pintada creek. The inscriptions are found on the right of the valley, and are in volcanic rocks. They bear the marks of age and are cut in, not painted as is still done by the Utes everywhere. They are found for a quarter of a mile along the north wall of the canyon, and consist of all manner of pictures, symbols and hieroglyphics done by artists whose memory even tradition does not now preserve. The fact that these are carvings done upon such hard rock invests them with additional interest as they are quite distinct from the carvings I saw in New Mexico and Arizona on soft sandstone. Though some of them are evidently of much greater antiquity than others, yet all are ancient, the Utes admitting them to have been old when their fathers conquered the country."

The first inscription was undoubtedly placed on the extreme eastern end of the cliffs, the end nearest the open valley. Others followed, filling the open spaces on the cliff with hundreds of inscriptions of game animals, elk, buffalo, deer, bear, wildcat, mountain sheep, etc. Hunting trails are represented by means of dots, good camps and watering places are located, some of which can be recognized from the contour of the country. Many inscriptions are as yet uninterpreted. The inscriptions at the lower end of the rocks where the drawings start have no representation of horses or of white men. There are many characteristic tribal insignia of the chiefs, the calling cards, as it were, of noted visitors.

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for centuries past. Each distinguished visitor seems to have inscribed a picture of himself and a figure to represent his name or his clan. Here is Chief Crooked Snake, and close beside him is a visitor from the South, for his symbol or totem is a llama.

The young braves evidently tried to reach the highest and most inaccessible place to leave their mark. Chief Brown Bear came several times. The form of his body and his accurate drawing of the bear's foot make a signature as characteristic as was the scrawl of Horace Greeley or the bold signature of John Hancock. Chief Brown Bear has left his signature on rocks as far west as Shinumo Canyon in Utah. No doubt he was at one time one of the noted chiefs of western America.

Chief, "Shot a Buffalo," was probably a Plains Indian. His ears and hair are short. An Indian, short in stature, has a tree cut for his crest. He may have been a Pueblo Indian or a cliff dweller. Chief Elk and Chief Wild Cat each left his calling card once. They together record a hunt in which they captured two bears and five cubs. The place given to this indicates their prominence among the visitors.

Perhaps Place of Great Conferences. It is known that the Indian nations held conferences and made treaties, and the signatures indicate that the attendance of the most important emissaries at this place of meeting, and it is quite probable that a record of the events and of the treaties may be on these rock walls, as yet uninterpreted by the white man. Near by Indians respect the pictured rocks and will not permit their defacement.

Among the thousands of inscriptions, two are quite outstanding. On the flat face of one great rock is the figure of a pueblo with two kivas and a number of square rooms. Near by is the drawing of a man different from any other drawing on the cliff. In his right hand this man carries an Indian weapon, a spear, in his left hand a gun (represented as lightning). Over his head, instead of the two feathers, is something like a crest or plume, his feet are turned out like those of a white man, and his features are shown. Between the drawing of this man and that of the pueblo are seven dots, indicating that he is seven days' journey from home, just below the pueblo is the insignia of Chief Blunt Arrow. At the lower left in bold outline is the drawing of a sleight-of-hand performer, such as Coronado took with him in his search for the seven cities of gold. This performer must have been a good one, as he kept 16 balls in the air at one time.

The inscriptions are not an indefinite line in any of the drawings. All are purposeful, many are crude, some are artistic, all are packed full of Indian lore. The traveler drives back to the Spanish Trail at Monte Vista, coasting most of the way on the gravelled road. Before noon he is on his way. Soon he will see the San Juan, the Mesa Verde, the Grand Canyon and California's El Camino Real, but he will never forget the Sangre de Cristo at sunset time, and fancy will carry him back many times to enjoy anew the place where romance does not end.

### AVIATION BLUE BOOK NOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Under direction of the Joint Legislative Committee on Aviation of the New York State Legislature, an Aviation Blue Book will be prepared for general distribution. Airports, landing fields and emergency fields will be designated with full data in the book.

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## Nine Large Cities Need Playgrounds, Bureau Reports

Nation's Recreation 'Grounds, Valued at Billion, Cost \$100,000,000 Annually

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a census just prepared the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates \$1,000,000,000 invested in recreation parks with maintenance costs of \$100,000,000 a year.

This does not include the National Park systems. The welfare of workers is said to be vitally affected by the presence or absence of such parks, particularly in the cities.

New York City, with nearly 6,000,000 persons, has only 10,000 acres set aside for play, sports and all other forms of outdoor recreation for children, youths and adults, the report finds. Practically the same thing is true of Chicago, where 3,000,000 inhabitants have only 500 acres of parks. Philadelphia makes the best showing among the large cities, with a population of 2,000,000 and 800 acres.

As a nation, the report declares, the statistics show the cities are "far from being adequately provided with parks." "In the cities having 250,000 inhabitants or more," it continues, "there seems to be no special relation between park planning and city growth, while in the nine cities which have from 500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants, there is decidedly less park acreage in proportion to the population than in most of the smaller ones. These cities are especially lacking in children's playgrounds and neighborhood parks, yet every one of these communities has a planning commission and a more or less comprehensive scheme for the extension and development of the park system."

## Colombian Women Ask Equal Rights

Same Status as Men in Civil and Penal Cases Will Be Sought in Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Equal rights for men and women in the civil and penal laws are proposed in a project to be presented to the Congress of Colombia this month. Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, announces.

This law, according to the Colombian legislation in Washington, is a direct outcome of the Pan-American conference at Havana, where the Colombian delegation strongly supported the women's campaign in favor of equal rights.

"This shows," Miss Stevens commented, "how rapidly the state is moving toward the conception of

equality for men and women in the law. We shall soon look back with regret that there was ever a time when women were not considered as persons. Existing law rarely represents the most enlightened social opinion of a country. Once written, law may become disastrously permanent. That is why changes in the law very often come along after the idea of the change has been generally accepted by the most enlightened members of the community."

## Scholarships Won by Blind Students

American Foundation Award Provides Instruction in Several Universities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifteen scholarships have just been awarded to students from 11 states by the American Foundation for the Blind. Courses in music, pedagogy, law, social work and journalism are included. Among the colleges which the student will attend are Columbia University, Syracuse University, Oberlin College, Johns Hopkins University and the University of South Carolina. The awards are made annually to blind students of "exceptional talent and high scholastic standing."

Those to whom the awards were made are:

Seldon Brannon, West Virginia; C. A. Callen, Wisconsin; B. Hubert Holloman, North Carolina; Leon Jennings, Nebraska; Leland Logan, Colorado; Leonard Larsen, New York; Leonard B. Nolley, Maryland; Thelma Routh, California; Ruth Williams, New York; Forest Van Boxell, Ohio; Malcolm Coney, Oklahoma; Joseph Hines, Ohio; Kelson Rote, West Virginia; Howard Alderman, Ohio; and Mary Beulah King, Delaware.

### BUSINESS STUDIES FORESTS

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—Formation of a forest study committee made up of businessmen has been announced by the California Development Association. The committee will conduct a series of week-end study trips to determine methods needed to guarantee future wood supplies and safeguard California watersheds.

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## STERN MEASURES IN RUMANIA TO QUELL SEDITION

Government Redoubles Cen-  
sorship as Peasants Be-  
come Less Aggressive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUCHAREST—Appreciating the abnormality of a rigid censorship in a constitutional country, the Rumanian Government, through its official organ, the *Vitiorul*, has recently endeavored to justify this measure.

It says that the censorship is not maintained for the sake of the Government nor for the good of the Liberal Party, but for the best interests of the state and nation. It accuses the opposition press, which embraces almost all the papers in Rumania, of being unscrupulous and of inciting the people to attitudes and acts which are detrimental to public order and progress. It also charges that the opposition papers, when left unchecked, continually report cases of alleged corruption, abuse and dissatisfaction, which countries hostile to Rumania use for their own advantages and to the disadvantage of the Rumanian people. Therefore, concludes the government organ, full responsibility for the censorship in Rumania rests upon the opposition press because it makes the people dissatisfied.

**People Need "Training"**  
Generally speaking, this is the attitude which the Liberal Party openly takes toward all political activity in Rumania. It thinks that for the good of the people the ballots of the people should be "controlled." It frankly considers that the nation, made up largely of inexperienced peasants living for the most part in recently annexed provinces are not yet able to govern themselves. It is thought that they need a period of training, which the Liberal Party is giving by controlling the papers, elections, meetings, banks and cultural activities.

The Rumanian Government seems to have adopted a more aggressive policy toward the National-Peasant Party. Not only has the censorship of the press become appreciably more drastic, but within the last few days police officials have searched the headquarters of the party in the cities of Braila and Galatz. In the latter place a whole issue of a National-Peasant paper was confiscated and a large quantity of printed appeals seized. It is stated that the appeal contained instructions for the party members as to how they can put into application the decision of the "National Assembly at Alba Julia" to treat the present Government as an enemy of the nation and also a suggestion to the effect that if the Regency continues to support the present Government it will have to be treated in the same way.

**Peasants Less Active**  
The author of the manifesto was ordered to appear before the court, but, as much as the whole local executive committee of the party, consisting of 100 members, assumed responsibility for the authorship and refused to divulge who actually drew up the manifesto, the court finds itself in a difficult position.

This policy activity has provoked much comment, though the situation seems to be less strained than about the time of the convention at Alba Julia. There has been a slump in the aggressiveness of the National-Peasant Party. The Government professes to feel very secure.

## POLES BAR ACTIVITY OF RUSSIAN OFFICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WARSAW—In connection with the attempt made by the Russian student Voytchikovskij on the Soviet trade representative Lizarow, the Warsaw police commissioner has decided to close the Russian Committee in Poland whose offices are in Warsaw. The police entered the office, sealed up the archives and the whole inventory.

The police commissioner has asked the Ministry for Home Affairs to withdraw the legalization of this committee. It gathers around it the extreme right elements of the Russian emigration and calls forth ferment among the Russians who have sought refuge in Poland. As there exists a committee for helping Russian emigrants in Poland, the Russian colony will not suffer any harm from the liquidation of the Russian Committee in Poland.

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## Better Trade for Britain Forecast

Capital Issues for May Prove  
Greater Than for Any  
Month Since War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Britain's economic strength, said Douglas H. Hacking, secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade here recently, may be indicated by the fact that the value of new capital issues during May amounted to £29,250,000, the largest amount for any month in any year since the war. The total of capital issues for the five months amounted to £161,000,000, the greatest in any year, with the exception of 1920. These were slight indications that Britain's opportunities were going to improve.

Conditions overseas held out hopes for improved trade at home. The recent rise of miners' wages in Germany would enable British iron and steel manufacturers to compete on more favorable terms with the German industry. Norway had returned to the gold standard and Italy was emerging from the economic disturbances arising from the depreciation in the lira.

**ENFORCEMENT ISSUE  
SERIOUS IN TASMANIA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HOBART, Tas.—Difficulty of enforcing the 6 o'clock hotel closing law in Hobart has reached a serious state. The law sets forth that all hotel bars shall be closed at 6 o'clock each night and not be open on Sunday at all. At present it is doubtful whether the trade "after hours" is not more lucrative than the legitimate traffic of the day. The police say that to enforce the law would entail an enormous increase in the force. The Government (Labor)

## State Can Make Bricks, and Means to Continue, Says New South Wales Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—There have been various state industries in New South Wales, apart from the state railways and tramways—a huge business which earns interest on capital invested. These have included timber yards, brickworks, bakeries, clothing factories, tanning, and coal mines.

But the only really profitable business of these has been brickmaking. Most of the state businesses have been abandoned, but brickmaking is to be continued, according to a recent statement by the Premier, T. R. Bayly to a deputation of citizens.

The brick-works sell bricks to the public at 18s. per 1000 less than private yards, and yet pays a very large profit. The state yards supply all the bricks required by the state railways and other government departments.

"I am not complaining about private brickyards," said Mr. Bayly, "but I cannot see why they should not sell at the same price as the state yards."

The whole cost of the bridge was about \$750,000. It was begun seven years ago and has been under construction most of the time since. It is named Tomislav in honor of the second son in the royal family of Yugoslavia. Over 10,000 people were present when the bridge was opened, and they were as much pleased by this latest proof of the vigor and energy of their new South Slav state as they were at the joining of two flourishing cities in two prosperous districts.

## None of Traditional Japan in These Huge American-Style Offices



WHERE OLD AND NEW MEET AT THE BRIDGE  
Looking Across the Great Nikombashi, or Bridge of Japan, May Be Seen, on the Left, the Great Modern Buildings, Typical of Those That Tokyo Has Been Constructing With Amazing Rapidly During the Past Five Years. On the Right Are the Remains of Pre-Earthquake Tokyo, Soon to Be a Thing of the Past. The City, When the Reconstruction Is Completed, Will Have Eliminated Practically All Signs of the Picturesque Streets and Buildings Usually Associated With the Orient.

## Tokyo, Rebuilt, Is Modern City, the Skyscraper Predominating

Indistinguishable From an American or European  
Center Japan's Capital Has Forsaken Oriental Atmosphere—Building Program Near Completion

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TOKYO—Within 12 months the task of rebuilding Tokyo streets after the earthquake disaster of Sept. 1, 1923, is expected to be practically complete.

"What we are doing," says Hisatada Hirose, of the Reconstruction Bureau, "merely constitutes the foundation for the rebuilding of the city. The foundation, however, is being laid on a permanent basis worthy of the capital of the Empire. The reconstruction of private buildings must necessarily go hand in hand with the economic condition of the people. The reconstruction of the city in this sense may take a long time. But Tokyo will be quite a different city in appearance five years from now."

Although something of picturesque character of the city has been lost, Tokyo's changes have all been for the better. The main business district is thickly dotted with tall buildings of steel and concrete, wide and well paved streets connect the various sections of the city, and more and more American style residences are replacing Japanese houses.

The widening of streets is considered by the bureau to be both its most difficult and most important task. In contrast to Tokyo's 11 per cent of street area five years ago, Washington has a percentage of 54, Paris 25, Berlin 26, London 23 and New York 35. Tokyo's increase to 25 per cent will bring it nearer the world average.

**Residents Kept in Home Districts**  
The street plan demanded the readjustment of 210,000 buildings. As far as possible, residents were kept in their home districts. A bit of land would be pared from this man's lot and a bit from another's. The land-lord system prevalent here made this unusually hard. In most cases one man owns the land and leases it to a second, who builds a house or business block and leases the whole to a third.

As a result of the disaster more than 1,500,000 persons were rendered homeless, and these have been compelled to get along with temporary buildings pending street readjustment. More than 10,000 houses have been removed or reconstructed monthly under the direction of the bureau.

Almost as important as streets in the reconstruction plan are the many bridges of Tokyo. The new plans call for 159 new bridges, of which 70 have been completed. They are of steel and concrete, or of stone, and much wider than their predecessors.

Several parks have been donated outright to the city, one of them by the Imperial Family, and three others of about 18 acres have been purchased. Others are to be created later.

**Modern Planning Methods Used**  
Forty-six primary school buildings of steel and concrete have been built and 37 more are in process of construction. The municipal government has built or is building 12 employment offices, 10 nurseries, 10 public restaurants, 10 public bath houses, 20 lodging houses and a huge central market. All of these are of the most advanced construction.

The city has been zoned, factories being confined to certain sections, a central business district created for the first time, and residential and other quarters eliminated. Some \$290,000,000 has been provided by the Reconstruction Bureau for its work.

No accurate report on the extent of private reconstruction is available, but it is far greater than that undertaken by the authorities. Modern office buildings of the American skyscraper type have sprung up all over the lower section of the city, and it is difficult to avoid the noise of steel riveting in any part of the business district. Factories that were damaged have been replaced by factory buildings of steel and concrete. New homes have been erected everywhere, and the housing shortage that was so acute for several years is virtually ended.

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## Natal Site Chosen for Mooring Mast

Durban Sees Prospects of Be-  
coming Center of Big  
Airways System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DURBAN, S. Af.—The Govern-  
ment's official statement that a mooring mast is to be erected for airship traffic in the vicinity of Durban has given great satisfaction to the officials and residents of this city. After a thorough investigation of all possible sites in South Africa, the British Air Ministry representative decided on Durban owing to the unique facilities offered by the level coast belt in its immediate vicinity. The Union Government has therefore placed on its estimates for this year the sum of £70,000 to defray the cost of erecting the mast under the supervision of the Railway and Harbor Administration.

The first airship cruise to Africa will, it is hoped, be undertaken about August, 1929. One of the giant airships R100 or R101, now under construction in England, is expected to make the first voyage, and if these two liners are successful on their long tours they will form the nucleus of a great aerial fleet of passenger, mail, and merchandise carriers, which will link the dominions with Great Britain in about a third of the time taken today.

The success of such cruises will largely depend upon the achievements of these two ships during the next two years and Natal is awake to the part it will have to take in giving the scheme its whole-hearted support from the start, as it can easily be realized that on the success of these cruises will depend the fact of whether Durban is to become the center of the Imperial Airways in the Southern Hemisphere.

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## WORLD AFFAIRS HEAD INSTITUTE FOR NORTHWEST

Session at Seattle, Wash.,  
Will Cover Wide Range  
of Controversial Topics

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
SEATTLE, Wash.—The Institute of International Relations, which has met at Riverside, Calif., during the last two winters, is completing plans for its first northwest session, to be held here July 22 to 27.

Patterned after the Institute of Politics held each summer since 1921 at Williamstown, Mass., the Institute of International Relations is an endeavor in the realm of pure education. Its purpose, according to its officers, is the serious study of problems involved in international relations, in the belief that an understanding of such problems is "the greatest single need of the present decade."

While the principal interest of the Institute is discussion of subjects of world import, the Seattle conference will stress problems of the Pacific and the Orient, relations with the British Empire, and problems of international education, international organization, international commerce and finance.

**No Recommendations Made**  
No recommendations for government or diplomatic action will come out of the meeting of the Institute. Its purpose is not to sponsor or advance any set plan of action in local, national or world affairs, but to provide a common meeting ground where those interested in international relations may profit by mutual discussion of opinions and experiences.

It is an attempt to provide the opportunities for instruction and discussion which are given by the Institute of Politics and the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, for the people of the Pacific Coast.

Plans for the regular winter session of the Institute at Riverside are already being made for next November. The northwest session is not intended to supplant the California gathering, but to augment its work by spreading its opportunities more widely over the Pacific slope.

**Many Countries Represented**  
Although speakers and delegates to the Institute are sought principally among residents of the 11 western states and contiguous portions of Canada and Mexico, those attending the northwest session this month will be drawn from virtually all parts of the United States and numerous other countries.

The League of Nations has notified the Institute that it will send Howard Huston, chief of its personnel and internal services, as an official delegate to the session. Mr. Huston will lecture on the League, and take part in the round table on international law and organization. He is said to be the second official representative which the League has sent to a conference in the United States.

Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court; Elias H. Strawn of Chicago, president of the American Bar Association; Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt of the United States Navy; J. T. Thorson, member of the Canadian Parliament; Jose Vasconcelos, one-time Minister of Education for Mexico; Motozuma Zumoto, editor of Herald of Asia, Tokyo, are among those taking part in the session. Others include the presidents of virtually every leading college and university in the Pacific Coast, business men and bankers interested in foreign trade and communications, educators, journalists, industrialists and students.

**Four Groups of Meetings**  
Following its former custom, the Institute will divide its business into four groups of meetings: morning round tables, luncheon talks, afternoon conferences and special evening lectures. In addition a series of evening dinners will be sponsored by local organizations such as the University of Washington, the Japan Society and the China Club.

The round table groups will meet in two sessions, so that each delegate to the Institute may attend two of them daily. Round table subjects at the northwest session will include: China, Japan, the British Commonwealth of Nations International Law and Organization, Race Problems, International Commerce, International Education, American Foreign Policy and Administration, Latin American Affairs, Disarmament and the National Defense, Public Opinion and International Relations, and International Finance.

**Series of Evening Lectures**  
Afternoon conferences will be devoted to international education, research, trade, finance, social and racial relations and the British Empire. Some 16 evening lectures will be delivered by the most prominent among those attending.

The round table groups and afternoon conferences will be open to members of the Institute only, but the evening lectures will be open to the public without charge.

Formation of the Institute of International Relations was first announced in November, 1926, by Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, chairman of the University of Southern California, one of its founders. Dr. von Klein Smid will preside at the northwest session as chancellor of the Institute, while Dr. Charles E. Martin, dean of the faculty of the University of Washington, will serve as executive secretary, and Dr. K. C. Leebick of the University of Hawaii will have charge of program details as director of the Institute.

## Art Adds Prestige to Merchandising

Store Expositions Increase Interest of Manufacturers, Sales Force and Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Modern art is taking an increasingly important place in commercial merchandising and exerts a strong influence on the public by encouraging independent choice of artistic products in everyday affairs, according to speakers at the third summer convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The convention was attended by several hundred merchandise managers from all parts of the country. The value of holding art exhibitions in department stores was discussed by E. R. Dribe, merchandiser and manager of sales promotion of R. H. Macy & Co., who held that such exhibits result in definite progress.

His experience was, he said, that the exhibitions served as a stimulus to keep the department store designer and arrangement by workers in the store, manufacturers and the public, and that they stimulate the sale of modern merchandise and enhance the prestige of the store.

Ken Webber, modern art consultant, asserted that American national characteristics, which are vital and modern, are influencing the development of design, and that manufacturers must be brought to recognize the value of the modern type of merchandise.

William T. Grant, chairman of the board of the W. T. Grant Company, asserted that the chain store represents conformity with sound merchandising economies and urged the managers not to oppose the chain store movement unless they are convinced it "is doing something that is economically wasteful, unsound, and unethical."

O. W. Knauth, executive vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co., held that retail merchandising had not made sufficient progress beyond its status of 25 years ago. He urged establishment of a research bureau to study problems in retail merchandising.

**LEGION HEAD TO VISIT HAWAII**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Edward E. Spafford, national commander of the American Legion, will sail from San Francisco, July 28, to make an official visit to the American Legion posts in Hawaii, it is announced at Legion national headquarters. He will remain in Hawaii 17 days and will participate in the sesquicentennial celebration of the discovery of the Islands by Capt. James Cook.

## The Case for Quicker Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

he remained firm in the face of the test of his manliness, which the faulty legal system imposed. When the magistrate finally heard the evidence it was all over in a minute. There was no question about the guilt. The Italian sighed with relief. He thought the affair was settled at last. He did not realize the place that the municipal court plays in legal affairs in Chicago, as in other American cities.

This court sits the cases offered by the police department, tries only misdemeanors and sees if there is sufficient evidence in more serious cases to turn them over to a grand jury. Following the seventh delay, the municipal magistrate determined that there was evidence in this case, and the matter went up to the next rung of the legal ladder.

The grand jury got Eddie's case. The grand jury is frequently referred to as a relic of the past, useful in some instances, but with most of its original purpose of hearing secret charges long outlived. It gave perfunctory approval to the charge, returned an indictment, and the case was set for trial again, with all the previous effort to be duplicated. The Italian rubbed his hands, however, with his hope restored. From now on it would be simple, he supposed. The day for trial came; the judge rapped with his gavel—but where was Eddie and his lawyer? Not present. The judge promptly pronounced Eddie forfeited and went on with the next case.

**If Eddie Had Run Away**  
If Eddie had really run away, as subsequent events showed he had not, it is interesting to consider the consequences. He would have been free to practice his thievery until captured. Records show many bonds forfeited. The professional handsman might have lost his bail, or again, he might not.

Recent surveys show that much collateral that is now accepted is practically worthless—for instance, real estate, that is already mortgaged, for larger amounts than its real value.

But in this case, at any rate, bail was not forfeited. Eddie and his lawyer rushed into court. Five minutes later, and after the Italian and the other weary witnesses had gone back to their jobs. They told the judge that they had been unavoidably delayed. It was a matter of traffic, they said, or something of that nature.

The judge, with the usual leniency of American courts, set the forfeiture aside, and set a new trial date. The whole thing had to be gone through again.

Not once but four times more, in all, the case was delayed. Demurrers, continuances, stays, changed venue, all the artillery of the skilled lawyer were discharged in behalf of the pickpocket in favor of delay and over the protest of witnesses. And still the Italian laborer stuck it out, although the case was working far greater hardship on him than on the guilty party.

**All Over in a Minute**  
When the trial came at last it was all over in a minute, for there was practically no defense. The jury declared that "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment." The indictment of course, enumerated the \$69 theft, and other details.

That seemed to settle it. The judge sentenced Eddie to the penitentiary for a term of one to 10 years. The Italian laborer rejoiced. His faith in American law was vindicated.

But, alas, it was not all over yet. Eddie's lawyer appealed. The case went to the Supreme Court and the record shows that the sentence was reversed. The trial had to be made all over again.

What happened was this: The first jury's verdict did not specifically recite that the amount stolen was \$69. It merely quoted "the indictment." The Legislature had passed a law specifically requiring the omitted formality.

In Canada the Legislature would not have passed such a law, or if it had, it would have given the court discretion to enforce it, or at any rate to cut through red tape when necessary to produce justice. In American state courts this discretion is often lacking.

So Eddie was released on bail for one year until he could be tried again. The Italian still hung on, though the case had cost him more than he could afford; while, of course, it had cost taxpayers thousands of dollars. And at last Eddie was really convicted and sent to jail. He is there this minute.

The episode of this case requires one statement. The police reported that Eddie had used his year's grace, on bond, to full advantage. They reported that he had committed four other robberies in that time. To be complacent in the face of a record such as the foregoing seems impossible, and yet instead of a universal cry to end intolerable conditions like these, the tendency has been to shrug helplessly as though they must be endured.

The blame of this case is an element of humor, of farce. But the grim tragedy of brutal crime is found in other cases where tactics are equally dilatory and where, not infrequently, the criminal finally escapes his merited punishment altogether.

There are, for example, 1200 homicides annually in the United States—a per capita ratio far higher than that in any other large country. The homicide rate in the United States, for example last year, was 10.4 per 100,000. That of Leningrad, in 1925, and Moscow, was about 8.8.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mildred E. Lincoln, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary L. Schumacher, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Lockwood, Norwalk, Conn.; Dr. A. H. Allen, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Kate V. Taylor, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Lucile Fishburn, Wilmette, Ill.; Harold Hunt, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Marian L. Chadwick, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Daisy C. Reid, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Sarah Walker, Riverside, Ill.; Robert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Lella D. Noyes, Weston's Mills, O.; Mrs. F. H. Noyes, Weston's Mills, O.; Mrs. George E. Graves, Winnetka, Ill.; Elsie Hallenbeck, Port Chester, N. Y.; Mrs. Laura Primrose Rupp, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Phyllis M. Moore, Greenwich, Conn.; Mary Edna Walker, Oak Park, Ill.; Edwin James Walker, Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. Minnie H. Mundt, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie K. Keller, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Feichter, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. R. L. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Hale, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. August M. Miller, Holtsville, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Helen McGrath, Holtsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Ruby Dickerman, Chicago, Ill.; Emma G. Pitts, Orange, Mass.; Mrs. B. G. Reck, Dayton, O.; Miss Elizabeth Reck, Dayton, O.; Miss M. F. Rinard, Dayton, O.; Mr. D. Schriver, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Mary M. Schriver, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. C. R. Lodge, Independence, Kan.; Herbert Lodge, Independence, Kan.; C. L. Lodge, Independence, Kan.; Mrs. Margaret Anna Kipitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Leach Newberne, Chicago, Ill.; William E. Newberne, Chicago, Ill.; Rose Dean Matheson, Chicago, Ill.; Robert G. Matheson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. May Bond, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Carrington, Wilmette, Ill.; Mrs. Maud L. Small, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.; and Mrs. H. M. Schwaner and son, Milwaukee, Wis.

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America might, apparently, take lessons from the Soviet, from Italy, from Mexico, in the control of crime! Let us conclude with the following instance cited with several chapters of similar cases by Judge Marcus Kavanagh, in his book "The Criminal and His Allies."  
"In Illinois, one Philip Goldberg was recently indicted on 50 counts. After the trial it was found that the name had been misspelled in one instance as Holdberg. The State tried to dismiss the defective count, for the defendant had been convicted on all 50 of them. The Supreme Court set aside all the convictions. (People vs. Goldberg, 287, Ill. 238.)"  
The criminal's well-grounded hope of escape, as exemplified by such incidents, invites outlawry and goes far to produce America's shameful crime record.

## Lawyers Agree on Ethical Code

Commercial League Head Says  
Only One Issue With Bar  
Association Remains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—Further progress in harmonizing the canons of ethics of the American Bar Association and those of their own organization was reported by the Commercial Law League of America by J. Purdon Wright, president, at its thirty-fourth annual convention opening here.

Mr. Wright warmly commended the report of a special committee of the league which conferred with the American Bar Association as "a wonderful piece of work."

"Originally we heard much criticism and faced a multitude of issues," stated Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the committee. "Last year these matters were reduced to three. Now I am able to report to you that all matters at issue between us have been composed, excepting only one."

On the relation of the commercial lawyers to laymen, a question upon which the two associations differed, an agreement was reached declaring to be of the utmost importance to the commercial lawyers, the bar association conceded the right of the lawyer to divide a collection commission with a lay agency and supported his right to transmit or receive business from a lay intermediary.

Recommendation of the bar association that commercial lawyers not permit their names to appear in a list of bondsmen or guaranties of attorneys was not accepted by the league's committee. "The adoption of such a canon," said Mr. Wright, "would seriously interfere with the orderly handling of commercial business as it is now transacted."

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**Kanna's**  
White Sweaters and Skirts  
Are Fashionable  
—Sweaters with novelty striped and figured designs on white grounds are exceedingly smart this Summer. There's a splendid variety of them here—as well as sweaters in solid colors, white and pastel shades—to wear with white skirts. Sizes are 34 to 42.  
At \$2.98  
—Smart "Butterfly" Skirts—of a fine quality, light-weight white flannel—are very much the vogue. They have waistbands—and pleats that spread like a butterfly's wings. Combined with sweaters they complete the smartest of Summer costumes. Sizes 34 to 42.  
At \$3.95  
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## BANKING GROUP CUTS INTEREST ON SMALL LOANS

Rate of 8 Per Cent a Year  
Set by Organization  
Formed at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—A corporation for the purpose of making small loans to industrial workers at a rate much below that set by law has been formed by officers of 12 local banks. This is the first time bankers in this section have organized to make small loans, according to Murray McLeod, president of the new organization and head of three outlying banks.

The new corporation is prepared to lend without collateral on two character references at a rate of 8 per cent a year. The legal rate in this state is 9½ per cent a month or 42 per cent a year.

**Based on Business Lines**  
"I believe we will render a service," said Mr. McLeod. "Of course this is not a philanthropy. We expect to make money, but we believe that there are many people who find it necessary to make small loans that will be helped by being able to borrow at a rate within their means."

The corporation is a parent organization that proposes to organize local units with boards of directors drawn from leading citizens of each community where it operates. Two such local units were formed in this city a year before the bankers joined to form the larger corporation and the organizers state they have made profit on 8 per cent loans.

**Loans Amount to Millions**  
The bankers' company hopes, by proving that 8 per cent can be made a profitable rate, to bring down the prevailing rate of other legal lending companies, who get 3½ per cent a month on many millions of dollars annually in Chicago, a representative of the company stated.

Whether they can do this was questioned by Charles H. Napier, a member of the vigilance committee of the American Industrial Lenders Association, who has conducted campaigns against "loan sharks." He said that 22 states had made the higher rate of 3½ per cent a month legal because the low rate that the bankers propose would not attract enough men into the business.

"An institution that requires two indorsers cannot meet the whole volume of small loans," he declared. "There is room for twice as much business here right now."

**ALABAMA REWARDS  
JUVENILES' MERITS**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A system under which juvenile offenders practically determine the length of their own sentences when they are sent to reformatory institutions is being successfully used in Alabama, according to R. H. Coffin, Mobile attorney, who has just been in New York. He declared that the results had from the substitution of corrective for punitive measures have been most gratifying.

"Our reform school is in no sense like a prison," he declared. "The boys are free to come and go as they please. It is felt that this is the best way to instill a sense of self-respect. The superintendents have worked out a merit system that is quite satisfactory. When the juvenile court sends a boy to the reform school he gets an indeterminate sentence. The boy is told that he can make his sentence shorter by acquiring merit marks. This is an incentive for good behavior and helps the school in mapping out a constructive program for him."

**PERMANENT WAVE**  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Story of a Garden

By MAUD WILCOX NIEDERMEYER

ONCE upon a time there was a certain rich woman who loved her garden better than anything else in the world. But she was mean and stingy and would never spend any of her money to help make it grow. She wouldn't buy fertilizer to enrich the soil; in fact she wouldn't even buy good seeds to plant. So her garden had a hopeless, forlorn look.

The children never hung over the gate to ask for a flower, because they knew this rich woman was too stingy to give them any. So they would scamper by her house, tittering and giggling and tossing their heads and saying: "Who cares anyway!"

And the woman would say scornfully to herself: "I have a garden, and it doesn't cost me a cent to keep it. So why should I care what a lot of hoodlum children say!"

Then one day the woman grew tired of her ugly garden. It had such a skimpy, straggly look that no amount of pruning seemed to help.

"I will dig up my garden and throw away all this trash," she said to herself. "And I will plant new seed."

## Spade and Trowel

So she got her spade and trowel and worked long and hard. She shook the earth from the roots of the plants and threw the long, stringy stems and faded flowers on a pile and burned them. When the garden was laid bare, she sat down to think.

"I must have seeds to plant," she told herself, "but good seeds are expensive. I will not spend any money, and it is wrong to steal them. Whatever shall I do?"

After much pondering she put on her shawl and bonnet and, taking a basket with her, went out into the woods.

"Such a wonderful idea that has come to me!" she exclaimed. "How is it that I have never thought of it before? Not a penny will it cost me, and I shall have a new garden."

She set to work hunting here, there, everywhere for seeds. And they weren't hard to find. Soon her basket was full, and she turned back home. She was happier than she had been for a long time, as she planted the seeds.

The children, trooping by from school, stopped for a moment to watch her. They had never seen the garden bare before, and were full of curiosity about the planting. But the woman shooed them off by scowling hard at them.

## Dreaming of Gorgeous Flowers

Day after day the rich woman watched her garden for signs of life. The thought of it filled every waking hour, and at night she dreamed of gorgeous flowers, of sweet perfume, of a garden blazing in color. And every morning she would jump out of bed and rush to the window to see if the seeds had grown. But never a blossom did she see!

Finally the seeds burst their shells in the ground and grew and grew. But the garden was full of weeds! They flourished mightily, spreading all over the place, even running out to the fence and climbing it.

The children tittered again as they passed. "Weeds!" they said in

hushed voices. "What a crazy garden to have!"

And the woman grew sorrowful with disappointment.

"I shall have to try again," she told herself. "And perhaps I had better spend just a tiny bit of money."

So she dug up the weeds and burned them. Then she took a few small coins out of her purse and went to town.

"I want to buy some seeds that don't cost much," she told the clerk. "Have you any very cheap ones?"

"Yes, madam," said the clerk, politely. "I have a few packages of left-overs. They have been left-over for a number of years, so I can let you have them at a very low price, almost nothing."

"Good!" said the woman. And she paid for the seeds with one small coin and went home.

She chuckled as she planted these seeds. "I got them so cheap!" And it pleased her mightily.

But dear me, what a garden they made! In the first place, all of them weren't true to variety. The woman gazed at her garden sadly, and a tear ran down her cheek.

"Something is all wrong," she sobbed. "It is an ugly garden."

Then a timid voice spoke close to her, and it said: "Maybe it isn't the garden's fault. Maybe—just maybe—the woman turned quickly, her eyes blazing. "How dare you! How dare you come into my garden and mock me!"

The child, who had ventured to come in, fled. The woman watched her fleeing toward the gate, hair streaming, feet scampering. And something melted in the woman's heart.

## Not the Garden's Fault

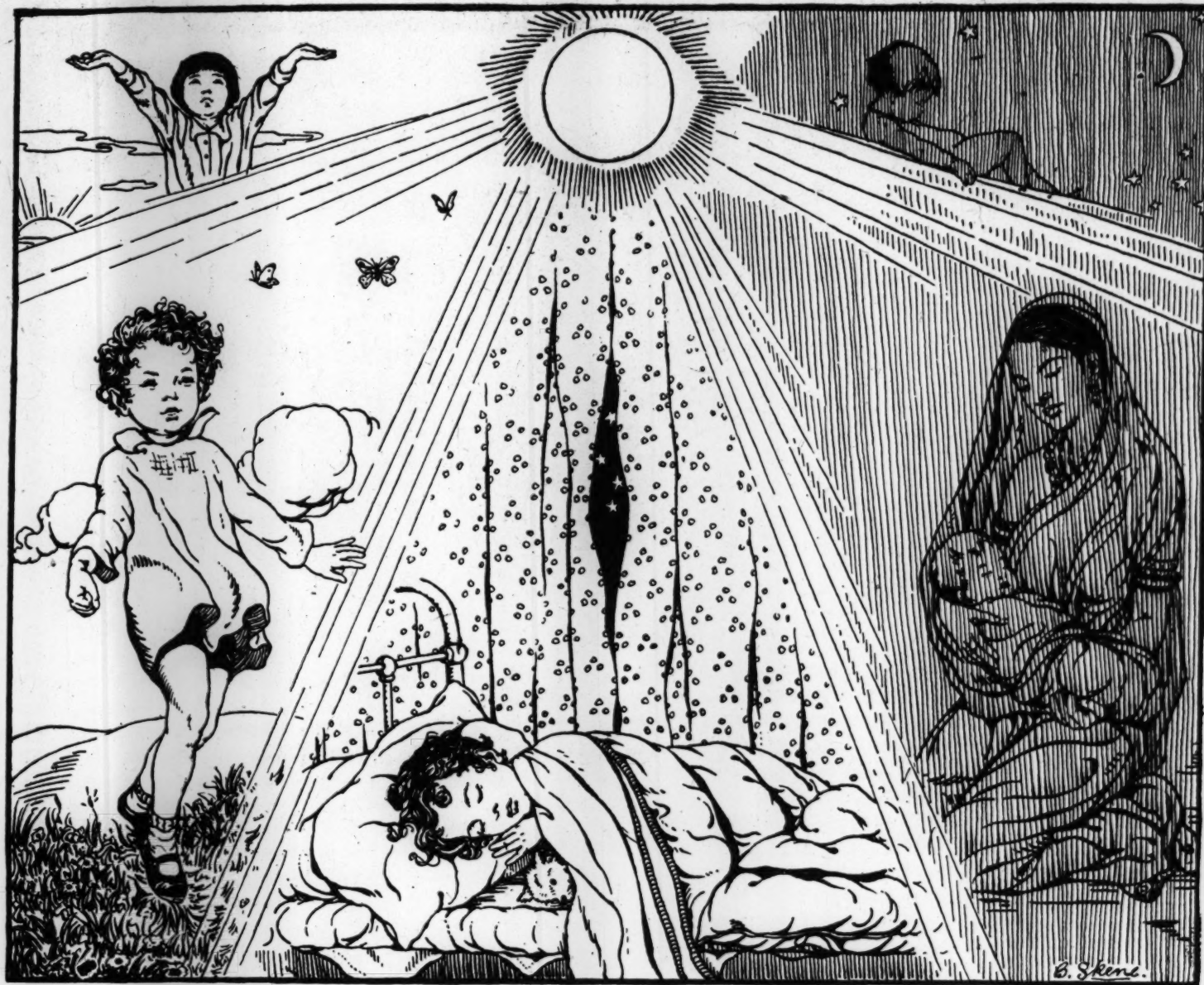
"It isn't the garden's fault. She is right," she said, and a sob rose in her throat.

Quickly she went to work again, tearing up the unsightly garden. There wasn't much to do this time, because so little had come up.

Then she donned her bonnet and shawl, and, filling her purse with many, many coins, she went to town again. This time she went to the florist's.

"I want you to tell me how to make a beautiful garden," she said, and her eyes shone like stars. "See, I have money to pay you for your trouble." And she showed him her coins. "I want to buy the finest seeds you have. I have been mean and stingy and wouldn't treat my garden right. I wouldn't nourish it properly, but now I have changed. Will you help me?"

Eagerly the florist set to work. He taught her how to care for the



## The Sun's Travels

The sun is not a bed, when I  
At night upon my pillow lie;  
Still round the earth his way he  
Takes,

And morning after morning makes.

And when at eve I rise from tea,  
Day dawns beyond the Atlantic Sea,  
And all the children in the West  
Are getting up and being dressed.

—From "A Child's Garden of Verses," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

ground, and helped choose the best seeds and bulbs. For you know if you are going to have a fine garden, you must have fine seeds.

The little woman worked long and hard, and she sang as she worked. And do you know, some of the spirit of song must have gotten into that garden, for it was the happiest garden in the whole town. It was gorgeous in coloring and rich in foliage. People came from miles around to see it.

The children would hang over the fence, fascinated, they loved it so. And then the rich woman opened wide the gate and invited them in.

"I have sown good seed," she whispered to herself, "and have reaped a glorious garden. Now let me sow good seed in my heart and reap love!"

Joan and Scottie received them all in the garden and then took them on the lawn to play. What fun they had with that rubber ball! Joan threw it, and they all ran after it. Tip had such long legs that he ran past it. Scottie and Rags rolled over each other in their efforts to grab it, and in the end it was often little Chinky who quietly picked it up and carried it back to Joan.

To the Sand Heap

When they were tired of the ball game Joan took her spade and bucket and led the way to the sand heap. Scottie showed the others how he dug beautiful holes with his paws, and soon the sand was being scattered in all directions by the energetic work of three dogs. Little Chinky lay watching by Joan's side.

"Are the dogs ready for tea?" called Mother shortly afterward, and she soon appeared carrying a tray on which were four lovely dumplings each on a dish. There was a little dumpling for Chinky, two medium-sized ones for Scottie and Rags (who were about as big as each other), and a large dumpling for Tip, the Airedale. The dogs set to work and soon ate up every morsel of the pudding. They all stood wagging their tails to say "Thank you" to Joan's mother.

There are some bones for second course, you'll find them in the dish on the kitchen table, dear," she said to Joan.

Joan ran to get the dish, and soon the dogs were all gnawing away at some nice, juicy bones. After that they all took a great drink from the big bowl of water on the lawn, and then first little Chinky, and then the bigger dogs, curled up side by side on the grass and took a little sleep.

Taking a Nap

Joan and her mother laughed. "We didn't do that at my party, did we Mummy," said Joan.

"No," replied her mother, "but it's not at all a bad idea; it's beautifully quiet and peaceful for a space!"

Scottie did not sleep for long. He opened one eye, saw Rags next to him and poked him with his nose. Rags woke and they began a great wrestling match which was soon joined by Tip, who stood over the two wrestlers and lifted them over with his paw. Joan nursed little Chinky while he watched the fun and gave excited little yaps now and then when his friend Scottie rolled Rags over.

They were all having another game with the rubber ball when Chinky's mistress came to take him home. She thanked Joan and Scottie very much and led her pet away. Presently Tip's young master came for him, and Rags's master, seeing that the other visitors had gone, came to the garden railing and called Rags home.

"You've had a fine time, young lady, with your Scottie's friends," he remarked. "I saw you all through my study window. You certainly know how to run a dog's party all right; Rags has had a splendid time—thanks very much for inviting him."

Then Joan went inside and Scottie nestled up to her looking up in her face with many wags of his tail.

"Look, Joan," said her mother, "Scottie is thanking you for his happy party!"

"Yes," said Joan as she gave Scottie a hug, "it was a beautiful party. I believe I enjoyed it quite as much as any children's party I've ever been to."

Great Preparations

On Saturday morning Joan took sixpence out of her little money box and, with Scottie at her heels, she went to the toyshop and bought a strong unbreakable rubber ball in readiness for the afternoon. Then she gave Scottie's coat a good brushing and combed to make him look smart for the party.

Exactly at 3 o'clock Tip's master brought him round, and in a moment Rags's master popped him over the palings, and little Chinky, with a beautiful glossy coat and feathery

While here at home, in shining  
day,  
We round the sunny garden play,  
Each little Indian deeply  
Is being kissed and put to bed.

Daisies, clipped short, but with an  
inch of stem below their white stars,  
come first. Stick them into the clay,  
closely clustered together, to make  
the cushion cover, and round the  
edges make a border of neat set  
pimpernel or golden snapdragon.

Then comes the embroidery.  
Choose small blue, red or yellow  
flowers for this, but keep the lines  
of color separate as though the  
flowers were joined by threads. Clipped  
short, the stems are thrust into the  
clay between the daisies, in whatever  
pretty pattern you choose. At one  
corner of the cushion a bow of flammé  
poppies, closely clustered butter-  
cups or fragile wild rose may be  
fashioned.

Floating Water Lilies

JOAN and Jack made some wonderful floating water lilies for their own flower bowl. They found it lovely fun and Grandmother was so fascinated when she saw the lilies that she asked them to give her a few for her bowl.

The lilies were not at all difficult to make. First Joan and Jack begged some scraps of plain muslin and similar material, and then they cut out a number of round pieces. These were in three sizes, the largest being about five inches

across, the next four, and the smallest three. They drew round the edge of cups and saucers of various sizes to get the circles.

Then Joan cut the petals as shown in the diagram. By folding the circles of material into four, and then cutting them with the scissors she discovered it was quite easy to make the petals a uniform shape.

Meanwhile Jack cut a candle into pieces and removed the wick. Then he melted the wax in an old tin over the fire. When the wax was liquid he dipped in the circles of material, and then waved them for a moment in the air to let the wax set rapidly.

When they started to build up the petals into flowers they held the waxed fabric in their fingers for a moment so that it became pliable.

Jack shaped one of the larger circles into a bowl-like form. When he had molded it to the right shape they both set to work on the other circles, shaping them so that one fitted snugly inside the other, the largest ones being first put together, then the middle ones, and last of all the small circles. To fix the circles in place they were each held for a moment until the half-melted wax held fast to the circle beneath it. The water lily was then complete except for a few stamens.

Joan made the stamens from short lengths of bright yellow threads of silk tied together somewhat below the middle. She dipped the shorter ends of the silk into liquid wax, and then immediately placed the bunch just in the center of the lily to make it look like real stamens.

The flowers floated in the bowl because of the lightness of the wax, but Jack had to make a few small adjustments to keep them upright by bending the petals in the direction necessary to make the lily balance.

Floral Cushions

Making flower cushions is a novel summertime game which is both old and new. In medieval England the people of the countryside made floral cushions every year, only they used ordinary clay from the fields.

A small, light board, of any shape, square or round, and a quantity of

clean, moist modeling clay are all that is required for this fascinating game except, of course the flowers themselves. The clay must be spread smoothly in a pleasant curve across the board, high in the center, and sloping toward the edges. Damp the board first, to make the clay adhere, and then wipe it dry around the edges so that clothes and fingers shall not be stained.

Then comes the embroidery. Choose small blue, red or yellow flowers for this, but keep the lines of color separate as though the flowers were joined by threads. Clipped short, the stems are thrust into the clay between the daisies, in whatever pretty pattern you choose. At one corner of the cushion a bow of flammé poppies, closely clustered buttercups or fragile wild rose may be fashioned.

The Indian Jam Closet

THE Indian mothers of the yesterdays did not have closet shelves loaded with glasses of crimson jellies and jars of sweet jams. How could they when open wigwags and wind-swept teepees did not own such things as closed closets? But they did have ways of preserving the natural fruits and nuts which grew so plentifully around their forest homes, and their preserves were quite as delicious as the copper-colored little boys and girls and big chiefs of their tribes as are the strawberry jams and orange conserves to the wee folk and the grown-ups of today.

Nothing that could be used was ever allowed to go to waste. The Indians who did not have a corner grocery to run to in time of hunger, so the wild fruits and nuts were gathered as soon as they were ready. The acorns from the oaks were used as nuts, or the shells were removed and the meat ground for meal. Hickory nuts had many uses. Sometimes the meats were crushed to a pulp and sweetened with maple sugar to tempt the appetite of the wee papoose. Even the bitter nuts which look like hickory nuts, and which are called "pig nuts" in some localities, were sweetened with lye made of wood ashes and used as food.

Wild grapes were plentiful and pounds and pounds of them were dried and stored away for winter food. There is no doubt that they kept well in spite of the lack of jam closets, for large amounts of them have been found in the remains of the ancient bluff dwellers. Wild plums and blackberries were also dried. And a use was even found for elderberries and choke cherries, the latter being pounded in a mortar and then spread out in cakes or long strips to dry in the sun.

And when the Indian wanted a refreshing drink, there was always a store of dried mint leaves, or raspberry leaves or the bark of the wild rose from which to draw, and which made drinks quite as tasty as any drawn from a modern soda fountain.

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## Finney and Fanny the Little Twin Fishes

## 2. The Salt That the Kindly Sea Gives to Man

FANNY, the little fish sister of Finney, and Finney, the little fish boy, who both lived in the little coral house down in the bottom of the sea, swam fast ahead of their Nurse, who wore a golden dress with misty sleeves and a train of mist that floated as she swam fast behind them.

Suddenly Nurse sat down, plump, at the foot of a coral tree and fixed the folds of her misty train, so there wouldn't be any wrinkles in it, and she called to Finney the little fish boy and to Fanny his little twin sister.

"I'll tell you a good-night tale," said she—so Fanny and Finney both stopped swimming—"that I heard from the wise men's talk, when I lived up in the world where earth takes the place of sea."

Fanny and Finney came swimming back, just as fast as their fins would swim them, and settled themselves in the sand at the foot of the coral tree.

"Is it a tale about Japanese fishermen and others all over the world?" asked Finney, remembering the tale of the coral tree that Nurse had told them last time.

"And the things man makes from the root and the branch and the twigs of the coral tree?" asked Fanny, remembering the Japanese fishermen they had seen when they looked out of the top of the sea, just out enough to see the little boats with the brown men hauling in big nets.

"Something like that," said Nurse, in a voice like a little green wave. Then suddenly she changed her voice to make it sound like the voice of the wise men that had seen through the side of her tank that was set in a house up in the world where earth takes the place of sea.

"Don't talk like that," said Finney the little fish boy and Fanny his twin fish sister echoed, "Please don't talk like that."

But Nurse laughed and said that wise men talked that way and so would she, while telling the tale the wise men talked. And this is what she said in a deep voice, like a person's talking outside of a tank where fish look through glass sides.

"Most everything in the world that man wants to eat has salt in it, but when you cook the food the salt comes out and then man has to put salt in."

"Isn't that funny?" asked Finney, and Fanny said, "Isn't it funny?" both in little low voices that were shaped like a question mark.

"Yes, it's funny," said Nurse, in a voice like a cool, green wave. Then quickly she changed it to a dark voice like a great, big man's and went on with her tale of salt that the sea gives man.

"A long, long time ago, longer ago than even the oldest whale is old, men built basins near the shore, and dug trenches from the sea to their basins. And the sea ran into the basins when the tide was high and stayed there until the tide ran out. Then the sun shone hot and the water came out of the salt, and then men came with wooden rakes and shovels and they raked the salt that the kindly sea had left for them, and they shoveled it out of their basins. And the sea rushed in with all her little waves full of salt that men might have nice things to eat, and the sun came out and dried the water up, and men came again with shovels and so—"

"Did they eat that much?" asked Finney the little fish boy, his eyes all wide with surprise, and Fanny's eyes were wider, but she could not even speak, she was so surprised that

men could eat up that much salt that the kindly sea had furnished them.

"Oh, my, no!" said Nurse, "they feed it to their cattle. And they put it in their dyestuffs and they work their metals with it, and they put it in their pottery, their soap, their paper and their clothes. They use it in making ice and they take away their ice with it and—"

"Do they use salt to make ice just to take the ice away again with salt?" asked Finney with a fishy little giggle, like a gurgler. And Fanny giggled too, like another little gurgler. And Nurse giggled a great big gurgler. "I would be just like man to do that silly thing," said she.

But once again she went on with her story in her deep, pretending voice. "They like to have ice to keep things as cool as we are down in the bottom of the sea, and sometimes use salt in making it. Then their winter weather comes, and rain freezes on the railroad tracks, and they put salt along the frozen rails, which is ice, too, and then that melts and the railroad trains run home again."

"And so must we," said she, taking Finney and Fanny back into the little coral house and up the stairs and tucking them into their beds, under little sheets made out of seaweed.

L. H. G.

Butterfly and Buttercup

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dear Butterfly so golden brown,  
With wings of such radiant hue,  
Do tell me when you flutter down  
Do you drink the morning dew?

Do you drink it from a buttercup  
Filled full to its yellow brim,  
Then spread your wings as you  
flutter up  
And round the garden skim?

Do you light a glowworm to go to bed  
When you fold your wings in sleep,  
And curl up when the sun sinks red  
When the twilight shadows creep?

Dear Butterfly, do say it's true  
That you drink from a buttercup  
filled with dew!

E. MADGE CARLESS.

Birds in Bookland

1. What bird helped a famous doctor learn the animal language?

2. What bird had a most unhappy youth but later became a bird of great beauty?

3. Two children searched the world over to find the "bird of happiness," and later found it in their own home. What bird was it?

4. What marvelous bird of Arabian and Persian legend was so large that it could carry off an elephant?

5. What birds of ancient times were said to have saved a great city?

6. What birds carried messages during an attack on Leyden, Holland, by the Spaniards?

7. What birds, changed to princes, were restored by their sister?

8. What bird caused great trouble by carrying off a necklace?

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published July 9:  
Pink, brown, green, gray, henna, blue, tan, red.

Key to Ship Puzzle published July 11:  
Friend, mother.

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## The Mail Bag

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

After reading your article on "How to Make Linoleum Block Prints," published on July 2, I would like to make a suggestion. A pocket knife is a crude instrument for such beautiful work, and one can have the gauges that you mention without any expense whatever. Any old, discarded umbrella will do.

Break off a few "ribs" and sharpen one end. Upon examination one sees that it is shaped similar to a gauge and that various sizes may be obtained from one umbrella. When made real sharp on an oil stone this improvised tool works exceedingly well.

I learned this "knack" for linoleum blocks in school, and have become quite adept at making finished prints. I hope this suggestion will be a help to other readers.

Maurice S.

[This clever idea should appeal to all young "linoleum-block" artists. Thank you, Maurice.—Ed.]

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I would like those letters if you will please send them on for me. I hope I am not sending too many letters to be forwarded. I have had answers from Germany, England and Ireland. I am exchanging stamps and enjoy the letters so much I do appreciate the Monitor and the opportunity it gives us to make friends with boys and girls in foreign countries.

I am nearly 11 years old, and have a sister who is 13. We have both attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since we can remember. Eugene is a very pretty city, as it is in the Willamette Valley, which is one of the most fertile, productive valleys in the world. We also have the State University grounds and buildings, and they are beautiful.

Wendell W.

Johannesburg, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and I have one brother of 7.

In the Johannesburg Zoo there is a lion and a dog in the same cage. The lion's name is Samson and the dog's name is Delilah. A gentleman had the lion as a cub and the dog as a puppy. When the lion grew up he was put in the Zoo. He howled so much that the dog had to be put there too. When the dog goes out for his daily walk the lion cries till he is brought back.

If any girl my age would like to correspond with me I should like to receive a letter.

Helen M.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Finding a Home in the Past

WE ARE justly proud in these days of what we are coming to call, perhaps a little prematurely, our "conquest of space." Although the nations are still quite far enough apart and seas do still divide them in more than one sense, we have indeed crowded the meridians together most amazingly during the last few decades. Every telephone one sees, every telegraph wire, every automobile, every airplane that bores through the sky, not to mention the more recent marvels of the cinema and the radio, may remind a thoughtful observer of this characteristic of our time. When one can send a message from London to Oregon at such speed that it is delivered at an hour earlier than that at which it was sent, space is no longer quite the same thing that it used to be. Thinking back only a few decades to the days when people traveled, if at all, no faster than stagecoach and sailing vessel could carry them, we seem to be entering a different world. News from China and the North Pole comes to us far more quickly than that of the next county came to them.

All of this is now commonplace, although we have by no means thought out its implications or deduced its results upon modern society. But we have made another conquest, or are in process of making one, which is not yet so fully recognized. This is our conquest of that other mysterious thing, the sister of space, which we call time. With regard to time also we may say that, when we look back even a few decades, we come upon people who were confined to a restricted territory. The great mass of them knew only their own contemporary world—and so, of course, they knew even that imperfectly, because the present must always be interpreted in terms of the past. Scholars had some fairly well defined notions of the Greek and Roman worlds, to be sure, but these carried back rather less than a paltry three thousand years. Today, however, we go behind the Romans to the Etruscans, and behind the Etruscans to the prehistoric people who built the House of Minoas at Knossos, behind the Egyptians even to Ur of the Chaldees. And on the other side of all these we are exploring the ages of bronze, of new stone and old stone, and whatever is older still, so that our temporal horizon is extended perhaps to fifty thousand years. New methods of historical research and a greatly heightened interest in biography have given us a sense of intimacy with the past which our grandfathers could no more enjoy than they could hear the stroke of London's Big Ben in the streets of Boston. One of the most important characteristics of our time is this, that we know far more about the human past than any other age has ever known.

Everyone avails himself to some extent of the numerous inventions and devices by which the past is crowded together, but those who take advantage of the corresponding extension of time are compara-

tively few. We embrace every opportunity to travel in terms of miles, and even feel a certain pride in the knowledge gained by residence in many places. Why is it, then, that so many of us are content to be confined within a single period of time, our own, much as the peasant of a century ago was confined to his native village? For there can be no doubt that one who has never traveled in time is quite as imperfectly modern as one who has never traveled by railroad or automobile and does not know the use of a telephone.

Probably the chief reason for the difference is that this travel in time does not depend upon mechanical devices which any child can work, but requires effort and knowledge and skill on our own part. The resident of Kansas City, who wishes to spend some time in Paris, has only to pay down his fares. In coin of the realm and all the rest is done for him by our doughty all-accomplished servants, called steam and electricity. One who wishes to spend a time in the Athens of Pericles, on the other hand, does not find coin of the realm of modern assistance. He needs a considerable amount of scholarship, and also, what is still more essential and far more rare, he must have a vivid historical imagination. Time travel, one sees, is far more expensive than travel in space, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the road that carries us into the past are much less congested than the highways of the automobile.

Yet travel in time is certainly worth all the effort it may cost. There is no question, indeed, that it is more valuable and entertaining than travel in space can ever be, for the object of all travel is change and it stands to reason that there is more of this to be had by passing out of the twentieth century, into the Athens of Pericles, than by a journey from Kansas City to Paris. If one's object is only to know the twentieth century itself, he must travel to it only by comparison, and are understood only when traced to their origins.

The researches of historians, archaeologists, students of literature and the fine arts, are converging and reinforcing one another today so that one may select for himself, with a wide range of choice, the particular epoch of the past in which he thinks he will feel most at home. Whether he chooses Egypt of the eighteenth dynasty, China under the Ming, Rome in the benign period of the Antonines, Florence of the Medici, or France in the age of the Grand Monarch, does not much matter, for each of these periods has its own charm, and its lesson for our day. Any one of these will provide materials for years of absorbed attention, and the interest of such study increases as one proceeds, only the first stages being in any way dull or monotonous. It can be said, therefore, that the time-climate one chooses is a matter of indifference, for some are certainly more interesting than others. Unless one aspires to carry out independent research, however, it is well to choose a period of history which has been fairly well worked over and one not so remote in time as to lay too great a burden on the imagination.

All things considered, no period of the past seems to offer greater opportunities to a home-seeker of our time than the eighteenth century. This epoch is intrinsically one of the most interesting in history; it is being investigated today by hundreds of eager scholars; although comparatively near to us in terms of years, it is remote enough, certainly, to give the hardest colonist a full sense of remoteness from what he has known hitherto. Most important of all, it is a time crowded with good company. The people of the eighteenth century speak our language, but they have things to say remarkably different from those that one hears in the streets of today. This is another way of saying that they have much to teach us.

The expert time-traveler is one who can move quite out of the present into the country of the past which he has chosen, at least temporarily, to inhabit. In the selected epoch of the eighteenth century, then, he will be as much at home with Dr. Johnson and Lady Mary Montague as with the men and women of his own day. The letters of Pope, Gray, and Cowper will have invited him into the ways of thinking and feeling of two hundred years ago. He sees the houses in which these people dwell, sees the pictures on their walls, the costumes they wear, the gatherings at Bath and the walks in the country, all so familiarly in the streets of their London, Paris, Boston. He learns that for most of them the great questions upon which we are in doubt seemed settled forever, so that they speak always of the past as if it were a place which we cannot summon. With a far simpler world than ours about them, they had more leisure than we have, more serenity, more calm.

Change of one's temporal habitat has the advantages that we seek in our annual resort to the country. It broadens our knowledge of the world and of mankind. Not all the possible excellences of human nature, we find, are peculiar to our time. Such travel is an excellent retreat from the present when it grows oppressive. No one can wish to retreat once and for all. The best of such an experience is that it sends us back refreshed and better equipped in many ways to enjoy what is before us in the present—and prepared, also, to change whatever falls short of the ideals we have learned to honor in the course of our travels.

## At Evening

Now let the sunset dwell upon our hearts,  
A level spread of peace this twilight hour;  
And let the easy wind its petals show  
Upon our thoughts until the first star starts  
The dusky pageantry of night—for now  
Is quietness—and song. The very  
That shakes her bell gives music to the fields.

HAROLD WESLEY MELVIN.

## A Kitchen in the '60s

It became a habit for me to spend a couple of hours every afternoon with Mary Daly in the big, sunny kitchen, to which the willow-ware and pewter plates on the dresser gave the brightness of a living room. I fully realize, as I close my eyes now and the whole scene takes vivid form, that there was nothing about the home kitchen that was anything but healthful and wholesome for childhood. It was a clearly defined and respected part of the house. Those who came to it stayed for years, as they do with me now even in this time of upheavals.

There were so many people among our friends who had comfortable and lovable colored help. There were some who had waiter-men such as Hopkinson Smith loved to portray; others who had ladies' maids, who did up the fine muslins and laces and renovated ball-gowns; these latter were always supposed to be French. Help was the term used, at least by people of New England ancestry, and the number for a family such as ours, of educated New Yorkers of middle-average purse, was at most two women and a chore-man. Of course at times we had what Beal called fit-ins and Gatha super-numeraries, flotsam and jetsam who were as much employed for their need as our own.

At Christmas time the kitchen wore a festive air somewhat akin to what one read about in the stories of Old England. Gifts came from many places to plish the store room, and pantry, or to hang in the graced cold closet in the cellar. The Aunties always sent a barrel, as carefully as if the contents had been of priceless porcelain. In the bottom, well slatted down to prevent crumbling, came an array of mince pies and two plum puddings, one rich and very fruity, one less so, supposedly for my benefit. Then a box of Aunt Mary's very best oak-leaf and caraway comfits dressed in pepper and sugar on top. Next, packages of nuts, raisins, homemade candy, pulled drops and molasses candy, which only at Christmas time had caraway comfits dressed in pepper and sugar on top. Next, packages of nuts, raisins, homemade candy, pulled drops and molasses candy, which only at Christmas time had caraway comfits dressed in pepper and sugar on top.

The dresser was a sort of museum in itself. The top shelf was flanked by pitchers of all sizes, shapes and colors, for Uncle Isaac, who lived in Boston, took great delight in haunting auction sales and frequently sent Mother a barrel of odds and ends of china and earthenware. He was especially fond of bowls, plates and other dishes of deep yellow color mottled with brown like imitation tortoise shell. One pitcher that was my delight was a white syrup jug with a pewter lid and was so exactly in shape like the lighthouse on Fairweather's Island opposite our beach at Fairfield that I used it as such in the make-believe scenery built on the washroom tubs, and it has been called the "lighthouse jug" ever since.

The kitchen was of daily use filled the next two shelves, this being the remains of Grandmother Murdoch's blue willow set with its drooping trees, bridge and pagoda design, then scorned and moved down in the world. This had been forced below stairs by a new white porcelain set with glittering gold bands and a red line, a parish gift, and the very last of this was the ugly American period, plush furniture, albums, wax flowers which I adored, or Roger groups for the centre table (ours was less awful than some others, being Ichabod Crane and Katherine Van Tassel), and homemade plaques, all of which lasted well into the eighties until the year of the Centennial exhibition which made people realize how new we were as a people, and, awakening and looking back to find their roots, they began to realize the beauty and simplicity of the put-away furniture of Colonial days. But even then I preferred the willow ware with its dramatic scenery. And presently, though the pieces were few in number, the set crept upstairs again into its own, now ranking with the respectable antiques.—MARGARET WRIGHT, in "My New York."

NOW that so many artists have adopted the woodcut or wood engraving as one of their mediums, welcome opportunities present themselves for studying the widely differing methods which they employ. In this respect, the woodblock offers more scope than does the copper.

There are often reproduced woodcuts or engravings in which the most meticulous technique has found charming and almost astonishing effect, within a print of virtually diminutive dimensions. Then, again, artists prefer much larger blocks which invite a different treatment, including much more breadth, sometimes bordering upon a wilful roughness; but the effect is frequently full of convincing appeal. Others, both in Austria and Czechoslovakia, for instance, lay large expanses of "wood" with a bewildering network of fairly fine black lines which are often expressive of weird or grotesque and visionary subjects.

No woodcut could be further removed from this latter type than Miss Marcia Lane Foster's "The Watcher." It is distinguished by simplicity of conception, carried out with equally simple but adequate means. The artist knows her Alsatian and has, with bold and direct handling, contrived to render a faithful dog in a singularly striking and effective manner. It looks so simple, but is it? One would hardly think so, or more would be seen of similar ventures. "The Watcher" does not belie his name; for, while he is placidly resting, his strong body, his head is all alertness.

## At Morning

It was very early when they awoke. The latest stars still lingered, though the sky behind Robinswood Hill was flushed and stirring. A heavy dew lay over the garden: each tiny blade was gray and weighted with the welcome burden. The roses hung drooping heads; from the honeysuckle, as a sudden wind disturbed it, fell petals, followed by minute drops each golden horn shaking out its offering to the lavender spikes below the wall. Imperceptibly the air warmed, the moisture disappeared. The grass grew green again and flowers peeped, folded for the night, opened toward the morning. Behind the line of hills, purple at its base, sharp and thin and black at its skyward edge, the sun uprose and prepared him a path of gold across the heavens. The sound of birds began. From the opening cup of a lily crawled a bee, still dazed with its honied sleep, and sunned itself ere taking its belated way to the hive already responding to the claims of a new day.

At the end of the garden, where the canal lay deep and quiet between moon-daisied banks, a little boat rode at its rope's end, now slipping into the shadows of the bridge, now lifting into the growing sunshine. From a field of white clover on the opposite side came a blown wave of scent; a blackbird trilled a sudden cascade of mellow notes. Then silence again: a conscious, expectant, breathless silence while the sunshine grew and deepened.

Then, from far away, beyond the canal and the elderberry trees, beyond the line of pollard willows fringed at the foot with meadow-sweet, beyond the gardens in the lane already growing hot and scented, came the sound of a singing voice. Only a fugitive thread at first, a faint rhythm that beat insistently upon the morning air, that grew stronger as the singer breasted the first slopes of the hill. They heard it clearly at last.

Praise to the Holiest in the height  
And in the depths be praise,  
In all His words most wonderful,  
Most sure in all His ways.

## ΦΙΛΙΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΩ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀρθροῦ ὅπου δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶς ἐν τῇ παρούσῃ σελίδι.

Δὲν ὑπάρχει ἀμφιβολία ὅτι ἡ φιλία κατέχει ἱερὰν θέσιν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τῶν περισσοτέρων ἀνθρώπων ἐὰν δὲ θάνατος καὶ λεχθῇ οἱ τοιαῦτα ἀπορώσεις ὅπως ἡ τοῦ Λόγιου καὶ Φνιτίου σχηματίζον τὸ ὑψιστον ἀνθρώπινον ἰδανικὸν τῆς φιλίας, κάποια εὐχαρίστησις δύναται νὰ κεκοιμήθῃ ἐκ τῶν γεγονότων, ὅτι, ὑπάρχον ἀναμφιβόλως ἀναριθμητὰ περιστάσεις φιλίας τῆς ἰδίας φύσεως, καὶ ὅλων τῶν κόσμων. Ἐν τούτοις, ὡστόσο ὡς τὸ ἀνθρώπινον τὸντο ἰδεώδες φαίνεται, εἶναι μακρὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ εἶναι, τέλειον διότι εἶναι βέβαιον ὅτι, μόνον μετὰ τὴν ἐγκατάλειψιν τῆς ἀνθρώπινης ιδέας, καὶ τὴν παραδόχῃν τοῦ θεοῦ μόνον ὡς πραγματικὴν, δύναται νὰ ἰδρυθῇ ὁ ἀληθὺς ἰδεαλισμός. Δὲν εἶναι γεγονός ὅτι αἱ ἀνθρώπινα φιλία τεύον νὰ φέρουν τὸ σημεῖον τῆς φιλαντίας; Παλαιάς, ἐνεκα τούτου, ζητοῦνται ἐγγενεῖς καὶ ἀρετὴ διδασκὰ ἐπαυλομένη.

Ἐν θαυμασὶν τῶν ὁμιλῶν πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς τοῦ, ὁ τέλειος Χριστιανὸς ὡς δὲ πᾶν τὸν χρόνον τῆς ἀληθοῦς φιλίας. "Σεῖς εἰσθε φίλοι μου," εἶπεν, "ἐὰν κρίνῃτε ὅσα ἐγὼ σὺς παραγγέλλω." Οἷτος ἡ ἰσχυρὴ εἰς τὰς διδασκὰς τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, δὸν νὰ ἦναι ὁ κόσμος πάσης ἀλθροσύνης φιλίας. Ὁ βίαιος ἐβρόδινε νὰ παραδεχθῇ πολλοὺς ἐκ τῶν κανόνων οἷς ἔθεσεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς δι' ὁδοῦν ἀσκήσιν καὶ βίον, θεωρῶν αὐτοὺς ἀνεπαρκεστῶς πρὸς καθήμεριν ἰσχύον καὶ πλείστα τῶν οὐκ ἀποκρινόμεν ὁμοίων ἰσχυρῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων ἐν μυστηρίῳ ἐνεκα τῆς ἐσχατῆς ταύτης ὑποθέσεως. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀφῆκε τὸν πῆλιν, καὶ δεικνύει ἐκ τῶν κόσμων πόσον τέλειος πραγματικὴ εἶναι αἱ ἐντολαὶ τῶν. Αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὐτὰ δὲν ἔχουν ἐννοια ἀντιστοίχῃ ἀπαιτήσεων εἶναι μᾶλλον τυχερὰ ὑποθέσει καὶ πόσον ἀσάφεια εἶναι αἱ φιλία αἱ γινόμεναι διὰ τῆς ὑπακοῆς αὐτῶν!

Ἡ λογικὴ τὴν ὁποῖαν ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη παρουσιάζει ἐν τῇ ἐξήγησιν αὐτῆς τῆς Βίβλου, εἶναι ἀκαταμάχητος ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἐκδοτικὸς. Παραδείγματός γάρ ἐστιν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ αὐτοῦ. "Πατέρα σὰς μὴ ὀνομαστὴν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς; διότι εἶς εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ σὺς, ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς." θεωροῦνται ὡς βίαιος ἀληθοῦς φιλίας. Ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ κεφαλαίῳ τῆς Γενέσεως, ἀναγράφεται ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἐδημιούργησεν τὸν ἀνθρώπον καὶ εἶκονα καὶ ὁμοίον ἑαυτοῦ. "Ἐστὶν δὲ ἀφ' οὗ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι Πνεῦμα, ἡ εἶκον καὶ ὁμοίος ἑαυτοῦ Ἀνδρὸν δὸν νὰ ἦναι πνευματικὴ. Τότε, τὶ εἶναι ὁ κοινὸς λεγόμενος βίαιος ἀνθρώπου; Τὸ ἀληθινὸν ἀνθρώπου, ἡ ὁμοιότης τοῦ Θεοῦ, οἷσας πνευματικῆς, οἰαδήποτε ἀντικείμενον τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ὡς ὄντος ἄλλο τὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ, δὸν νὰ ἦναι ἀβυσσοειδὴς τὸ ἀνθρώπου τὸ Θεοῦ ὅθεν ἀνάπαρξος. Ὁ προφητικὸς Ἡσαΐας ἀνέλεγκτον τὸντο πᾶν καὶ θαρὰ ὅταν εἶπε, "Παραστήθῃ ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου τὸν ὅποιον ἡ πνοὴ εἶναι ἐκ τοῦς μακρῆρας αὐτοῦ; διότι εἶς τὶ εἶναι ἀῖμας λόγου;" Ἐάν, λοιπὸν, καθεὸς ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐνοουθῇ, ὁ Θεός, ἡ τὸ Πνεῦμα, ἀναγνωρίζῃ ὡς ὁ ὄντος Πατὴρ, καὶ ὁ ἀνθρώπος ὡς πνευματικὴ ὁμοιότης Ἀνδρὸν, πᾶς δύναται ἐν πραγματικότητι νὰ σχηματίζῃ ἄλλο τὶ ἀπὸ ἀληθείας φιλίας; Ὅταν αἱ ἱλικαὶ ἀντιλήψεις ὑποχωροῦν πρὸ τῆς λογικῆς καὶ ἀποκαλύψῃ, καὶ ἡ διάνοια ἀνέλθῃ εἰς τὴν συναισθητικὴν τῆς ἀληθείας, μὴ ἐνδοξὸς διόφους ἀνοίγει εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν, ὅπου ἡ φιλία βλεπεται εἶναι ἐκ πνευματικῆς καὶ διαρκούς βίσεως; καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς αὐτὴ ἐννοια φανερομένη εἰς πρακτικὸν τρόπον.

"Ἐνεκα τοῦ συναγωνισμοῦ καὶ

ἀνταγωνισμοῦ, ἐγγεῖνται ἐν τῷ ἐμπορικῷ κόσμῳ πολλὰ περιπτώσεις ἔχθρας καὶ δυσπιστίας. Παλαιάς, ὁ θεωρούμενος φίλος, αἰφνιδίως θεωρεῖται ἐχθρὸς. Τούτου οφείλεται εἰς τὴν πίστιν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἐκ τὴν πραγματικότητι τῆς ἰδίας φύσεως. Ὁ σπουδαστὴς ὅστις καθήκει μιν μελετᾷ τὸ ἐγγενεῖς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Ἐπιστήμη καὶ ὕψις μετὰ Κλειδῶν τῶν Γραφῶν," ὑπὸ Μαρίας Μπαϊζερ, ἔδωκε μανθάνει ὅπως τὸ ψεύδος τῆς δοξασίας ταύτης. Μανθάνει ὅπως πᾶς προστετῇ τὴν διάνοιαν τοῦ ἀπὸ κακῆς ὑποβολῆς καὶ τῆς ὁρῆς ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀνθρώπου, καὶ οὕτως, δύναται νὰ σχηματίζῃ φιλίας βασιζομένη ἐπὶ θείας, ἀναλλοιώτου Ἀρχῆς.

Προσωπικὴ ἀπορίσσει, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διατείνεται, δὲν ἀντιπροσέχειται κατ' ἀνάγκην ἄλλῃ φιλίᾳ πνευματικῆς φιλίας. Ἐν τῇ Πηράλῳ τῆς Μιχρὸς Ἐκδόσεως (σελ. 40) ἡ Κα' Ἐδδα ἐφαρμ.

"Ὅτε ἐξυφρασθῇ ὅτε ἀπὸ φιλίας ἀπορρίσσειται κατ' ἀνάγκην ἄλλῃ φιλίᾳ πνευματικῆς φιλίας. Ἐν τῇ Πηράλῳ τῆς Μιχρὸς Ἐκδόσεως (σελ. 40) ἡ Κα' Ἐδδα ἐφαρμ.

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Ἐν τῇ Πηράλ



## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

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By THE A. P.									
Stocks: Weak; Radio slumps more than 7 points.					Bonds: Dull; government issues firm.				
Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling at new 1928 low.					Cotton: Declined; favorable crop advices.				
Sugar: Lower; European selling.					CHICAGO				
Wheat: Lower; large receipts.					Corn: Easy; small Illinois report.				
Cattle: Higher.					Hogs: Steady to higher.				
SALES									
Sales	High	Low	Last	Prev.	Sales	High	Low	Last	Prev.
5000 Sta Mill pf . . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
5000 Sta Oil Cal . . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
4000 Sta Oil N.J. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Pa. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.Y. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil S.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Fla. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Tex. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ark. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil La. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Miss. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ala. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ga. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil S.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.Y. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Pa. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.J. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil S.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ala. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ga. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Miss. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil La. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ark. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Tex. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Fla. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil S.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.Y. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Pa. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.J. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil N.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil S.C. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ala. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Ga. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil Miss. . .	1.35	1.20	1.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 Sta Oil La. . .									

20	Am Arch	.....	48	48	48	26	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
21	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	27	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
22	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	28	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
23	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	29	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
24	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	30	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
25	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	31	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
26	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	32	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
27	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	33	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
28	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	34	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
29	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	35	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
30	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	36	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
31	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	37	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
32	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	38	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
33	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	39	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
34	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	40	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
35	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	41	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
36	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	42	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
37	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	43	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
38	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	44	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
39	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	45	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
40	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	46	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
41	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	47	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
42	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	48	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
43	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	49	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
44	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	50	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
45	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	51	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
46	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	52	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
47	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	53	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
48	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	54	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
49	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	55	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
50	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	56	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
51	Am Can	.....	31	31	31	57	N Y P&L	41 1/2	48	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
52	Am Can	.....	31	31									



# Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

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## THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

49 Broadway, New York  
Norman C. Stenning, President

### ERA OF EASY CREDIT OVER Third Liberty Loan Bonds

TO HOLDERS OF

**Ayres Sees Decided Change in Money Outlook—Effect on Business**

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, in Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin, says in part:

Midsummer of 1928 probably marks the end of an economic era in the United States, the termination of a five-year period during which this country has been the temporary custodian of more than its share of the world's stock of monetary gold. From these years will be referred to in our economic history as the period of Coolidge prosperity.

Coolidge became President in the summer of 1923, and gold, which had been coming to this country since the depression year of 1920, continued to flow in until it reached a high point more than \$4,500,000,000 in 1924. This practically marked the high level which was maintained until last summer, when the outflow began that has now reduced it to the level at which it stood when Coolidge took office.

During these five years this country has had so great a supply of credit that it has been able to finance simultaneously and without difficulty such credit-consuming undertakings as a building boom, a stock boom, a continuous bull market, a vast extension of installment selling, a rebuilding of its manufacturing plant, and an enormous extension of its highway system. There has been credit enough for all, and for all at the same time. Nothing has had to wait for anything else.

As we pass into the second half of 1928 we appear to be leaving a period in which credit has vigorously sought employment, and entering one in which enterprises must compete for credit. The outlook is changed, and it is one to which we have become unaccustomed. The stock market has become a great national bet against the continuation of high interest rates, and since the Federal Reserve authorities have been hardening their present policies until the excessive use of credit for speculation has been terminated, the decision will probably be that the stock market is overvalued.

If interest rates must remain high much longer, business will probably suffer as a result. Already there has been a sharp reduction in the flotation of new bond issues. This means that new construction that would have been begun, and purchases of new equipment, will have been made in the months just ahead, have been deferred.

### FORMATION OF A NATIONAL CHAIN OF DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK, July 16—Lew Hahn, who designs today as head of the National Retail Dry Goods Association to accept the presidency of Hahn Department Stores, has today issued a statement in a statement which forecasts the formation of a national chain of department stores with sales in excess of \$200,000,000 annually.

Mr. Hahn points out that the total value of the retail trade of the United States according to recent estimates, is \$400,000,000 a year, and that the total sales of department stores, automobiles and trucks at \$3,200,000,000; with \$2,500,000,000 for the sale of automobiles and trucks, and rolling mills with \$1,147,750,000 for the sales of crude oil in 1926, and with \$13,631,000,000 as the total value of all agricultural products including livestock in 1925.

"The automobile industry has its General Motors Corporation," he says, "and the credit requirements of it are met by its various subsidiaries and a score of other great corporations, the steel trade supports the export of steel, the rubber corporation and other large competitors.

"In the retail business when we speak of a great business we think in terms of at least one hundred million dollars, and we think in terms of \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, or possibly of a centrally owned group with sales that may run as high as \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

"Surely there are great opportunities in a \$400,000,000 field for the formation of at least one great distributing organization which will have annual sales of \$1,000,000,000 or upward."

### HARVARD SERVICE SEES CONTINUATION OF FIRM MONEY

Harvard Economic Society, Inc., says in its current bulletin: "The speculative tension continues to be a look for business during this half year. But business has been conservatively carried on; and, while a temporary depression is hardly to be expected, the reserve authorities free to moderate the movement of stock prices, any period of business hesitation or recovery will probably prove relatively brief.

"The advance of money rates has been due, not to an expanding demand for credit, but to a demand for accumulation and unsound bidding of commodity prices, and rather to efforts of reserve authorities (aided by experts of gold) to reduce speculative use of bank credit.

"Despite losses of gold, the reserves of the system are clearly sufficient to meet the credit requirements of business. But, until further liquidation of collateral loans—with the inevitable consequence of a decline in stock prices—leaves the reserve authorities free to reverse their policy, continuation of firm money is in prospect."

### ESTORS EQUIT PROFIT INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY, INC.

Investment Trust Company, Inc., an investment trust established June 1, 1927, has reported at the end of the first year of operation a surplus after all charges, taxes and dividends of \$214,450. Total income, including interest received and net profit from sale of securities amounted to \$688,209 and net income after federal income tax was \$304,420.

### INTL. HOLDING & INVESTMENT NEW YORK, July 16—J. Henry Stoen, president, and British & Colonial Corporation, have formed a syndicate to buy from the International Holdings & Investment Corporation \$30,000 of its unissued shares at \$12 each and to take up the balance of \$18 each.

### BRITISH COTTON MILLS FINANCING

LONDON, July 16.—During the first half of this year directors of the 49 cotton companies in Lancashire made calls upon shareholders for unpaid shares of £1,000,000,000. The total call, £807, during all of 1927, 75 companies made calls totaling £1,317,478.

Anxiety with regard to finance is more acute in Lancashire than since the trade depression began several years ago. Many of the calls now made are due to the run upon loan money. Directors of half yearly stocktakings are not yet known, but there are expectations of serious losses being revealed.

Between £50 and 60 spinning companies in Lancashire are closed for an indefinite period. If the further attempt to organize 50 per cent curtailment of production is successful, a stop to big leases may take place, but in the opinion of many authorities the serious problem for Lancashire is the absence of unity among mill-owners.

### DIVIDENDS

Pure Oil Company declared the quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

Houston Oil Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 on the preferred, payable July 27.

Cosden & Co. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock, payable July 27.

### AMSTERDAM J. A. STRAUSS

Postbox 934  
Amsterdam Holland

Invites Sale-Agents for all kinds of food, also feedstuffs for animals.

**TIME FOR INVESTORS TO INCREASE THEIR PURCHASING POWER**

The speculator in stocks now faces a serious dilemma, in the opinion of the Brookline Economic Service, Inc., incorporated.

Following a reduction of the reserves of member banks to the lowest level since 1921, the federal reserve authorities brought further pressure to bear upon the stock market by permitting the Chicago and New York banks to raise the rediscount rate to 5 per cent.

Thus the bankers insist on the one hand that brokers' loans be reduced and, on the other hand, if this is not accomplished, immediately, member banks will be expected to sell securities in order to improve their reserves.

In either event, there is little reason for expecting an immediate upward movement in the general market.

Until the fundamental credit situation is corrected, it will be better to stand aside and not enter the stock market on the long side, in the opinion of the economists.

Between now and then, however, if they are held outright, should be sold but rather that now is the time for investors to increase their buying power and for speculators to keep their accounts well reduced.

### PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the basic 100, instead of 1913 as heretofore.

He has also published comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

Between 1913 and 1926 the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks compared with monthly averages since January, 1925, yearly average since 1923, the low of January, 1925, and the peak of prices in May, 1929:

	Index Pure	Purch. Pow.
1920—May (peak)	163.7	81.2
1922—January (low)	91.2	105.6
1923—Average	104.2	96.9
1924—Average	98.7	101.3
1925—Average	106.2	95.9
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1928—January Average	94.1	106.2
1927—Average	94.1	106.2
February	95.2	105.7
March	97.6	106.5
April	99.1	106.9
May	100.0	107.1
June	98.0	106.9
July, week ended July 12	99.3	106.7



Lee, Higginson & C

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)		
	High	Low
Rubber 8s '36.....	104½	104½
halmers deb 5s '37 .....	99	99
Chm 7½s '41.....	105½	105¼
Nat Gas 6½s '42.....	98½	98½
in deb 6s '33.....	101½	101½
an 5s '42.....	94½	

nn Fdy 6s	39	104%	94%
elting 5s	47	104%	104
elting 6s	47	102	101½
T col 4s	29	108½	108
T col 5s	46	99½	98½
T sf 5s	60	103½	103¾
T deb 5½s	43	104%	104%
&Elec 6s	34	107%	107
a Cop 6s	53	100	99¾

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10	103%	103%	So Ry gen 68	56
10	104	104	So Ry con 58	94
10	107%	107%	So West Bell Tel rfg	55
10	103	103	Stand Milling	51 58 46
10	80	80	Stand Oil NJ	58 46
10	93%	92%	Stand Oil NY	42 51
10	96	96	Stevens Hotel	68 45
10	105	104%	Tenn Elec Power	68
10	82%	82%	Tex & Pac 58 B	77
10	101	99%	Third Ave rfg	48 60
10	102		Third Ave	

907	1012	Trumbull St	45	60
895	1010	Union Ave	45	60
892	822	Union Oil Cal	45	62
890	954	Union Pac	45	62
888	954	Union Pac	45	62
886	954	U S Rubber	45	62
884	1002	U S Rubber	45	62
882	1002	U S Steel	45	62
880	111	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
878	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
876	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
874	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
872	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
870	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
868	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
866	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
864	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
862	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
860	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
858	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
856	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
854	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
852	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
850	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
848	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
846	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
844	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
842	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
840	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
838	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
836	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
834	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
832	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
830	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
828	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
826	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
824	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
822	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
820	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
818	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
816	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
814	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
812	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
810	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
808	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
806	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
804	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
802	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
800	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
798	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
796	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
794	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
792	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
790	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
788	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
786	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
784	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
782	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
780	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
778	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
776	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
774	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
772	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
770	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
768	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
766	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
764	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
762	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
760	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
758	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
756	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
754	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
752	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
750	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
748	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
746	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
744	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
742	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
740	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
738	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
736	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
734	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
732	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
730	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
728	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
726	105	Uah Lk & Trac	58	44
724				

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97	Costa Rica (Prov)	78	42	1004	
97	Cuba (Rep)	78	51	97	
204	Cuba (Rep)	55	49	974	
96	Czech (Rep)	88	51	1023	
102	Czech (Rep)	88	51	1023	
102	Denmark (King)	88	52	104	
91	Deutsche	85	42	104	
82	Est R R Co	78	42	98	
105	Finl	78	46	102	
106	Finl	78	46	105	
79	Finl	78	46	94	
105	Finl	78	50	101	
102	Finl	78	50	97	
99	Finl	78	50	98	
106	Finl	78	50	98	
94	French	71	49	101	
95	French	71	49	101	
75	German	78	49	112	

100%	Germ Cen Ag Bk	50	100%	100
100%	Germ Cen Ag Bk	68 cts	100%	100
99	Germ Cen Ag Bk	68 cts	99	99
23	Germ Cen Ag Bk	68 Oct '50	89	89
88	Germ El Pow	61 50	80	80
45	Germ G E 65	45 50	97	97
09	Germ G E 75	45	94	94
60%	Germ Hope & SW	78 45	94	94
07%	Greek 68 cts	78 45	94	94
100	Haiti (Rn)	52	100	100
83%	Holland Am Linc	52	100	100
93	Hungary Mun Tr 75	45	100	100
39	Italian Free State	58	97	97
99	Italian Post Stn 75	A 37	94	94
7	Italy (Kin)	78 52	96	96
0%	Jap (Con Pwr) 78	44	98	98
	Jap (Im Gov) 2d	48 '31	99	99

Maryland's business, compared with \$5,883,266 for the like portion of last year, a decrease of 27 per cent.

... decrease of 27 per cent. ... on or last year,



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## UBS READY FOR ATTACK ON LEAD

Have Won Six Straight—  
Test Comes When They  
Face Giants This Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	45	23	.662
New York	43	25	.631
Chicago	42	26	.615
Cincinnati	41	27	.603
Brooklyn	40	28	.590
Pittsburgh	39	29	.577
Boston	38	30	.564
Philadelphia	37	31	.551

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 9.  
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.  
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 3.  
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 3.

By winning their sixth straight game on Sunday, the Chicago Cubs not only strengthened their hold upon third place in the National League pennant race, but they attracted the concentrated attention of baseball followers who have been watching the runner-up position to the St. Louis Cardinals. At the present period the Cubs look like the best club to give the Cardinals a race for the leadership.

On Thursday of this week, the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs will face each other in the first of a four-game series which will ultimately settle the issue of which club will be the Cardinals' chief opponent in the leadership race. The Cardinals, who have been the favorites since they eliminated the Giants from the floundering when they took three games out of four from them and forced them into third place. But the Giants are persistent. They faced Cincinnati Saturday and Sunday with the Reds entrenched in second place and forced them back into fourth place by taking two games. This again arouses the usual question, "Can the Giants win the pennant?" St. Louis followers point confidently to the last series between the Giants and the Cardinals as a crucial moment in the league race and say, "No!" emphatically.

Brooklyn has taken the Cardinals by surprise. After losing six of their last seven games, the Cardinals faced Brooklyn and lost a game Saturday and another Sunday, enabling the Giants and Cubs to gain ground on them. Cincinnati was in second place on Saturday and lost a golden opportunity of gaining on the Cardinals by letting the Giants win. If Brooklyn can continue to beat the Cardinals through the rest of the series there are hopes for the Cardinals and brightening the league race and bringing the Cardinals down from the high pedestal they have enjoyed for about three weeks.

**Cardinals Move Slowly**  
The Cardinals have won only eight out of 15 games this month to date, but because the Giants, their chief contenders for the lead, have been playing the Cubs and the Cardinals have been playing the Giants, they have managed to maintain a good margin over second place. With the Cubs and Giants engaged in a series this week the Cardinals hope to increase their margin while playing against Philadelphia. The schedule has favored the Cardinals lately and will continue to favor them during the ensuing week.

Ever since the Chicago Cubs ran rough with the Cardinals in 12 straight games, contenders for the National League pennant have been watching this aggregation with some concern. Despite the Cubs' only mediocre play during the latter part of May, since June 1, the Cubs have played consistently well, not running into a losing record more than two straight games and frequently winning two and three straight. They have been leading up to their six straight steady wins, and Cardinals are watching their progress with concern.

**Neph Wins Regularly**  
Neph stands out as the most consistent pitcher on the staff with six straight victories. In the last week, over the week may find the Cubs in first place. Their series with the Giants will be the big test. They have the best record for the month to date in the league with 11 victories and only five defeats, while the Giants have won six and lost seven, and Cincinnati has won eight and lost four. The Cubs have won 15 of their last 22 games, showing their steadiness over the past few weeks.

Cincinnati was going along at a rapid pace when it came up against the New York Giants, who, after a spirited fight to regain second place, which they lost when facing the Cardinals, stopped the Reds short and took the runner-up position away from them by winning two straight. It must be said in all due credit to the Reds that they did not give up easily. They played in all without displaying a fine style of baseball. Rixey lost on Saturday by the close score of 4 to 2, while Lucas in his first start in New York was defeated 2 to 1, holding the Giants to six hits. Benton and Fitzsimmons won for the Giants and pitched better than the Cardinals. Benton won his fifteenth game while Fitzsimmons was credited with his eleventh victory. These two pitchers have been the mainstay of the "Giant" staff and will give all contenders trouble down the last stretch. Meanwhile, baseball followers will do well to watch those Cubs!

## Germans Equal and Break World Marks

**Dusseldorf, Germany**  
R. CORTS equaled the world record for the 100-meter sprint Sunday. The time was 10.410.

Frederick Huebner established a new world record for women in the shotput with a put of 11.96 meters (39 ft. 2 1/2 in.).

## GOLF STARS ALL EVEN

**DOUGLASSON, N. Y.**—John C. Farrell of Mamaronck, N. Y., the United States open champion, and Eugene Sarzen of the Fresh Meadow Club, Flushing, N. Y., finished all even with two strokes in the 18-hole exhibition match played Sunday over links of the North Hills Club here. Farrell led 3-2, while Sarzen won 3-2.

## MARTINETTI DEFEATS HONEMAN

**NEW YORK**—Avanti Martinetti of New York defeated William Honeman of New York in one of the most exciting one-mile bicycle races seen at the Velembus this season. The first heat rode in front all the way and won by inches; but in the second heat rode around Honeman to win again. Fred Spender, Plainfield, N. J., defeated Orville Plant of Italy in two out of three heats in their match race.

## J. H. DOEG WINS THE R. I. STATE SINGLES

Hill and Johnson Victors in N. E. Sectional Doubles

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., who is this week's champion of the Rhode Island State lawn tennis championship singles title at the Agawam Hunt Club courts Sunday, defeated Arnold W. Jones, former Yale University tennis captain, in the final round, 6-0, 6-4.

Doeg also won the title last year. Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson of Waban, former United States junior doubles champions, won the New England sectional doubles championship, by defeating Doeg and John B. Wheatley of Stanford University, in the final round, 6-4, 6-2.

The chief upset of the tournament occurred Saturday when Hill and Johnson defeated Alan D. Herrington and Ralph T. McElvenny, Stanford University, in the semifinal round of the doubles, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. The latter are the intercollegiate doubles champions and were picked to win the New England sectional title. The summary:

**RHODE ISLAND STATE SINGLES**  
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated E. M. Beals, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Tamo Abe, Japan, by default.

**Final Round**  
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6-0, 6-4.

**NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL DOUBLES**  
Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson, Waban, Mass., defeated Alan D. Herrington and Ralph T. McElvenny, Stanford University, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., and John B. Wheatley, Stanford University, defeated H. H. Hyde and Lee H. Wiley, Hartford, 7-5, 6-8.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson, Waban, defeated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

**Italy to Meet the U. S. Davis Cup Team**  
MILAN, Italy. (AP)—Winning the two final matches Sunday, Italy defeated Czechoslovakia, 3 to 2, in the Davis Cup tennis play.

P. Gaslini evened the count in the first of Sunday's matches by defeating the Czechoslovakian, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

If De Stefani, whom the professors at his university kept from defending the honor of his country against the Bohemian Republic, is freed from the clutches of the pedagogues in time to return to the lineup against W. T. Tilden and the other Americans, the Italian tennis enthusiasts, who have become very enthusiastic about the progress of their team, believe that they should give an excellent account of themselves.

A large crowd saw Sunday's matches which gave Italy the right to meet the United States in the interzone final. The winner of that encounter will play France in the challenge round.

The Italian players leave tomorrow for Paris where they will meet the American team in the interzone final.

## ETON WINS THRILLING CRICKET MATCH BY 28

**LONDON**—Eton snatched a grand victory over the Harrow cricket team on Saturday after two days of cricket which will be remembered for its thrills and thrills. Eton, led by their captain, Harold Larwood, won by 28 runs.

The second day of the match was a dramatic finale to a great battle. Eton bowlers carried the day, and the Harrow batsmen failed to fall with 40 minutes left to play. But as a dramatic finale to a great battle, Eton bowlers carried the day, and the Harrow batsmen failed to fall with 40 minutes left to play.

**DUBUQUE TO RESUME VARSITY ATHLETICS**  
DUBUQUE, Ia. (AP)—A three-year trial of a curriculum which banned intercollegiate athletics at University of Dubuque has convinced the college authorities that a college cannot grow if it confines its sports to intramural athletics.

Three years ago Dr. Karl F. Wettsch, then president, made a sweeping charge of commercialism against all the sports and athletics and urged forward the institution would not engage in intercollegiate competition, but would confine itself entirely to intramural athletics.

A year ago Dr. Wettsch became president of the University of Omaha and Dr. Zuker, president of Dubuque, has announced that Dubuque will resume athletic relations with other colleges this year.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Rochester 49, 23, .662  
Toronto 48, 24, .651  
Reading 44, 28, .611  
Baltimore 44, 28, .611  
Newark 43, 29, .600  
Buffalo 42, 30, .588  
Jersey City 41, 31, .577

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Toronto 4, Reading 0.  
Reading 12, Toronto 0.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Rochester 12, Jersey City 4.  
Rochester 12, Jersey City 4.  
Buffalo 11, Newark 2.  
Newark 8, Buffalo 2.  
Montreal 3, Baltimore 2.  
Reading 6, Toronto 4.

**LANMAN WINS AT NORWICH**  
NORWICH, Conn. (AP)—William K. Lanman, Jr., captain of the Yale golf team, won the third annual invitation tournament of the Essex Country Club, Saturday, by defeating Samuel Wilcox of Rock Manor, N. Y., captain of the Yale team, 1 up in the 36-hole final.

By virtue of the victory, Lanman won the trophy, emblematic of the title. He must win another lex for his permanent possession.

**BLACK WINS GOLF TITLE**  
BLACK, W. G. (AP)—Charles Black Jr., playing brilliant golf against the youth, won the state amateur golf championship at the Velembus, Saturday, by defeating Orville Plant of Italy in two out of three heats in their match race.

## May Yet Compete in Olympics

Elkins Has Chance for Olympic Team

**FAITH V. ELKINS, New York Athletic Club.**

Elkins, a member of the New York Athletic Club, is one of the few women who are still in the running for the Olympic team. She has a chance to win a place on the team if she can win the 100-meter dash at the upcoming championships.

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## CHICAGO SPORTS TOWARD THE TOP

Moves From Seventh Place to Fourth in Little More Than Week

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
W L P.C.  
New York 45, 23, .662  
Philadelphia 44, 24, .651  
Chicago 42, 26, .615  
Cleveland 41, 27, .603  
Detroit 40, 28, .590  
St. Louis 39, 29, .577  
Boston 38, 30, .564  
Washington 37, 31, .551

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Chicago 11, Boston 4.  
Chicago 11, Boston 4.  
St. Louis 5, Washington 2.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
New York 3, Cleveland 0.  
New York 3, Cleveland 0.  
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.

From seventh place to fourth place in one day, the Chicago White Sox in the American League pennant race, the only club in the league to do better than the leading Yankees during the month of July to date.

The White Sox started to win consistently immediately following the resignation of Raymond W. Schall as manager. This is nothing against the management of Schall for the reason that he had been building up his team ever since the opening of the season and his resignation came at the identical time that he, apparently, had the club on the verge of a championship.

The White Sox showed such strength against the New York Yankees in their last series when they won two out of four and nearly won a third. The last chance of the White Sox to win the pennant is now in their hands. They have a chance to win the pennant if they can win the 100-meter dash at the upcoming championships.

Let the first and sixth place teams and field men who work hard in Olympic games become officials for future Olympic games.

Chicago's showing this month has been the best, with victories and six defeats, while the Yankees have been next, with 10 victories and seven defeats. The White Sox have won 11 of their last 15 games, while the Yankees have won 10 of their last 15 games.

One year ago today, in the season in which the Yankees established a new high total of games won, the White Sox won 110 games, while the Yankees won 108 games. The White Sox have won 11 of their last 15 games, while the Yankees have won 10 of their last 15 games.

This indicates that their chances for setting a new record are very good. Their finishing percentage last year was 74.4, and this year it is 74.4.

**BURKE WINS RIFLE TROPHY OF ENGLAND**  
BISLEY, CAMP, England (AP)—The challenge trophy offered to the National Rifle Association by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association was won by Lieut. Desmond Burke of Bisley, Surrey, who won the trophy by a score of 520 out of a possible 555.

The scores in 10 individual service competitions determined the winner of the trophy. Burke won the 100-yard competition, the 200-yard competition, the 300-yard competition, the 400-yard competition, the 500-yard competition, the 600-yard competition, the 700-yard competition, the 800-yard competition, the 900-yard competition, and the 1000-yard competition.

**NEW WORLD RECORD FOR GERMAN WOMAN**  
BERLIN (AP)—Fraulein Lotte Mueke, German swimmer, Sunday set a new world record for women in the 200-meter breaststroke event. Her time was 31.12.

The listed world's record for 200 meters breaststroke swimming by women is 31.18, set in 1926 by M. Baron of Holland.

**STAR TACIT MIX CHOSER**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Star Tacit Mix Choser, a 10-year-old horse, won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**BROOKLYN PUBLIC LINKS VICTOR**  
MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Frank Broke of the Brooklyn Public Links Club won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**MILWAUKEE IS RETURNED**  
PITTSBURGH (AP)—John Milau, Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club's pitcher, who was released to the Cleveland Indians for "slightly more than the waiver price," returned to this city and announced that Roger T. Peckinpaugh, Indian manager, had returned him on the grounds that two National League clubs had prior rights to his services.

**WRIGHT DEFEATS NORTON**  
MANCHESTER, Mass.—Fred J. Wright Jr. of the Albemarle Golf Club won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**SWISS LOSE STAR**  
ZURICH, Switzerland.—Schaerer, Swiss 1000-meter ace, who, in 1924, at the Paris Olympics, was second to Paavo Nurmi, announced Saturday that he would not go to Amsterdam. His refusal is greatly regretted in Swiss sporting circles, where Schaerer is looked upon as one of the country's leading athletes.

## French Athletes Contribute Marks

ONE undisputed world record for the 800 meters of 1m. 50.25, by Seraphin Martin and a 1500-meter mark of 3m. 52.15, by Jules La Doumeque (two-fifths of a second faster than the accepted world record held by Paavo Nurmi) were France's contributions to world athletics in the final pre-Olympic preparation. They were made in a meet disputed under the auspices of the French Federation as the championships of France.

La Doumeque in turning in his performance Sunday, like Martin on Saturday, was too good for his competitors. Both performers so far outclassed the other starters that they were forced to negotiate the entire last part of their events alone.

Jules La Doumeque reached the 800-meter post in the remarkable time of 1m. 50.25, but was much slower in covering the last 700 meters. Otto Pelzer of Germany is credited with having run the 1500 meters in 3m. 51.15, but the record has not yet been accepted by the international federation.

**AMERICAN YACHTS LOSE ON SECOND DAY**  
DUNOON, Scotland (AP)—American sailing craft which were the first to arrive for the new British-American Cup Friday on the Clyde were beaten Saturday in the second race of the series by the quartet of British vessels.

The race was sailed in a strong southerly wind and a heavy sea. The American team, which was led by the yacht "Nautica," finished fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth, scoring 12 points to their opponent's 23. In the two races sailed thus far the Americans have scored 35 points and the British 77.

**JAPANESE MAY TRAIN IN GERMAN STADIUM**  
BERLIN (AP)—Twelve Japanese candidates for Olympic honors have arrived here and are going through a final course of training before their departure for Amsterdam. The German Athletic Union has offered them training facilities at the Berlin stadium.

The Japanese candidates are K. Yoshizumi, Javelin; M. Oda, hop, skip and jump; and Javelin; M. Nakazawa, pole vault; J. Aizawa, 100 and 200-meter races; T. Iwasaki, 400-meter race; K. Yamada, marathon; C. K. Nambu, broad jump and hop, skip and jump; Miki, hurdles; J. Nagatani, 500 and 1000-meter races; J. Kikuchi, high jump; J. Furuyama, discus; Y. Okita, hammer and shotput.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
Hollywood 11, 3, .786  
San Francisco 10, 4, .714  
Los Angeles 9, 5, .643  
Portland 8, 6, .571  
Seattle 7, 7, .500  
Oakland 6, 8, .429  
Portland 5, 9, .357

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
San Francisco 9, Sacramento 6.  
Hollywood 12, Portland 2.  
Oakland 10, Los Angeles 3.  
Hollywood 5, Seattle 3.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 4.  
Hollywood 10, Seattle 5.  
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 4.  
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 4.  
Missions 9, Portland 8.  
Portland 5, Missions 4.

**MISGLADMAN WINS TITLE**  
CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Miss Marjorie C. Gladman, 18-year-old national girls' tennis champion, of Santa Monica, added to her list of victories Sunday by defeating Miss Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati in the final round of the Southern California girls' tennis tournament.

The 18-year-old Gladman, who recently won the western title and the Missouri Valley titles, Miss Gladman is a member of the University of California, where she is a member of the tennis team.

**MANGAN AND CONSIDINE WIN**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas J. Mangan and Robert Consider, both of Washington, won the middle Atlantic amateur golf championship Sunday by defeating Edward Jacobs of Baltimore and Alfonso Smith of Greensboro, N. C., in the final round of the tournament.

The match was held at the National Golf Club, which is the home of the Washington Golf and Country Club. The match was held at the National Golf Club, which is the home of the Washington Golf and Country Club.

**ANOTHER HOLE-IN-ONE**  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—P. M. Jones of Bridgeport won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**CHAPMAN WINS CYCLE RACE**  
REVERIE, Mass.—George Chapman, 18-year-old national champion, won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**SALAMON WINS IN OPEN RACE**  
SANDHAMP, Sweden (AP)—In an open race for 1000-meter yacht Saturday the American boat, the Salama, won by 200 yards over the Swedish Gold Cup yacht, Inggered. There were 28 in competition and the Figaro, the Norwegian vessel which recently won the Scandinavian Gold Cup, finished eleventh.

**SOMERVILLE WINS AGAIN**  
TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—For the second year in succession C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2. The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

**BROWNS GET TWO**  
DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—J. W. Morris, 18-year-old national champion, won the 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-1/2.

The 1000-yard race at the Saratoga Race Course, Saturday, by a score of 1-



UNDER CITY HEADIN

*Virginia*

(Continued)

The Broadway  
Department Store

*Exclusive Ready-to-Wear  
Dry Goods, Notions  
Men's Furnishings*  
3007-9 Washington Avenue

**NACHMAN'S**  
*The Shopping Center*  
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.  
The Leading Department Store

1000  
on the Virginia Peninsula  
*Smart, Stylish Merchandise*

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**MODERN**  
**CLEANERS AND DYERS**  
Cash and Carry—20% Reduction  
2107 Washington Avenue Phone 830

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**EPES STATIONERY CO.**  
*Stationery, Books, Radio,  
Kodaks and Office Supplies*  
2908 Washington Ave. Phone 934

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes  
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We are the sole distributor of the famous  
Berwind White Run of the Mui coal which is  
fully guaranteed for 100% heat value.

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**Newport News Distilled Ice Co.**

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**FOR ROAD SERVICE PHONES 9186**

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For Smart Styles  
in Men's and Young Men's Clothes  
GO TO  
**BURCHER'S**  
SHOP OF MERIT  
Corner 30th St. and Washington Ave.  
**NORFOLK**

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**The Malvern Shop**  
*Sellers of Better Hosiery*

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE  
FAMOUS PHOENIX  
and McALLUM CO.'s Makes  
Also  
Kayser's Silk and Rayon Underwear

319 GRANBY STREET

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and Value at*

**D. P. STORES**

Located in Almost Every City  
in Virginia and North Carolina

See our advertisement under  
"Newport News" next Monday

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**SHOES**  
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**HORNER'S**  
*Cleaners and Dyers*  
Phone 22264      745 Raleigh Ave.

**WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY**  
Phone 22661      1022 40th St.

**WM. J. NEWTON**  
*FLORIST*  
111 W. Freemason St.      Phone 24547  
Residence, 33815, 32968, 22786  
*NO BRANCH STORES*

**RICHMOND**

**HOFHEIMER'S**  
*Reliable Shoes*  
PRICED MODERATELY  
*For the little tots and grown-ups.*  
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe  
Silk Stockings  
117 E. Broad St. & Broadway at Third St.  
RICHMOND, VA.

**FLORIST** 218 N. Second  
Phone RA. 1617  
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

**Eclipse Laundry**  
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**FLORIST**

**JOHN L. RATCLIFFE**  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Virginia**  
**RICHMOND**  
(Continued)  
**Styles for Men**  
**JACOBS & LEVY**  
The Quality Shop 705 E. BROADWAY  
Kuppenheimer  
Clothes, Knox Hats,  
Heywood Shoes—and  
Townfield Sport  
Clothes for Women.

Select a Refined  
**GIFT**  
From  
**SCHWARZSCHILD'S**  
Silverware—Jewelry  
Novelties  
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.  
Diamond and Platinum Pieces  
a Specialty

**Virginia**  
**ROANOKE**  
(Continued)  
**HANCOCK-CLAY**  
**COMPANY, Inc.**  
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA  
You'll like shopping at Hancock's  
—Roanoke's Most Modern  
Department Store

**West Virginia**  
**CHARLESTON**  
**Cafeteria**  
**Mrs. WILLARD McKEE**  
108-110 HALE STREET  
**CLARKSBURG**  
**Parsons-Souders Co.**  
Greater Clarksburg's  
Greater Store  
for All the Family Now

**Local Classified**  
Other Than United States and Canada  
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/4-  
line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement  
measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank  
and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a  
Room to Let or Post Wanted heading.

**West Virginia**  
**CHARLESTON**  
**Cafeteria**  
**Mrs. WILLARD McKEE**  
108-110 HALE STREET  
**CLARKSBURG**  
**Parsons-Souders Co.**  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Virginia**  
**ROANOKE**  
(Continued)  
**HANCOCK-CLAY**  
**COMPANY, Inc.**  
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA  
You'll like shopping at Hancock's  
—Roanoke's Most Modern  
Department Store

**West Virginia**  
**CHARLESTON**  
**Cafeteria**  
**Mrs. WILLARD McKEE**  
108-110 HALE STREET  
**CLARKSBURG**  
**Parsons-Souders Co.**  
Greater Clarksburg's  
Greater Store  
for All the Family Now

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**Economy With Efficiency**  
99, Oxford Street 110 Strand  
54 RYE LANE, PECKHAM  
**ART SERVICE**  
POSTERS, SHOWCARDS, LINE  
DRAWINGS, BOOKLETS, etc.  
**V. L. DANVERS**  
5 Bloomsbury Sq., London  
W. C. 1, England. Holborn 7237

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**GWENETH, Ltd.**  
89 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY  
Phone 0076  
174 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM  
Phone 1597  
**MILLINERY**  
**JUMPER SUITS**  
**HOSIERY COATS**  
**FLOWERS**

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**Ladies Hairdressing**  
**E. SMITH**  
PERMANENT WAVING  
Full Front 21/- Half Head 42/-  
112a Westbourne Grove W. Park 0207  
**INSURANCE**  
For Right Service and Best Rates  
**STANLEY J. PETTINGALL**  
"Morley House," Regent Street, W. 1  
Phone: Langham 1428/9 or  
Chingford 329

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**HERBERT WICKS**  
**TAILOR**  
**BEST QUALITY GOODS**  
**VERY MODERATE PRICES**  
149 FENCHURCH STREET E.C.3  
**BRADLEY SISTERS**  
Dressmakers & Designers  
Embroideries of Every Description,  
Tailored Suits, etc.  
Individual Attention a Specialty  
133 EBURY ST. Sloane 3939

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**ANGUS & GUNN**  
**Civil & Naval Tailors**  
Suits and Overcoats from 7 gns.  
Customers' requirements personally  
attended to.  
7 Coptic St. New Oxford St., W. C. 1  
Museum 6355  
**HOPE'S LTD.**  
Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery,  
Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204  
Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Phone  
1704 Park.

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**CULLIMORE & SONS**  
**FAMILY BUTCHERS**  
179 Westbourne Grove Phone Park 0837  
51 Leabury Road Phone Park 1632  
Let Us Decide Whether It Is Too Far  
to Deliver  
**Craig's Court**  
**RESTAURANT**  
Craig's Court, Whitehall S. W.  
Charming room to let for lunch parties,  
afternoon receptions, evening parties.  
Accommodation for 20 to 100.  
Lunch from 2/-  
Dinner from 2/6

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**THE T KETTLE**  
**LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS**  
Excellent Lunch 1/6 & 2/-  
Country Tea 1/2. Home-made Cakes,  
Scones & Jam. Devonshire Cream  
& New Laid Eggs. Everything  
fresh & clean.  
6 Basil St., Sloane S. W. 3  
Repairs Undertaken  
**EDWIN EVANS**  
**HOSIERY & OUTFITTER**  
High Grade Shirts to Measure.  
50 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W. 1  
Anderson's Shirts stocked.

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**MAISON POMADOUR**  
A. STONE  
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.  
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1  
(Opposite Woodlands)  
Phone Sloane 5310  
**Chocolates and Candies**  
As Supplied to Royalty  
**COURTENAY HAYES**  
83 Chester Square, Victoria  
PUPILS TAKEN

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**THE SHOESHOP**  
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S SHOES  
& HOSIERY  
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES  
Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.  
ALICE DEAN, 72 Lower Sloane St.,  
S. W. 1 Sloane 2171  
**LANGFIER LTD.**  
**COURT PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
Specialists in Reproductions from old and  
faded originals. Portrait Artists and  
Commercial Photographers.  
343 Finchley Road, London, N. W. 3  
Phones Hampstead 1250 and 6225

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**SECOND HAND BOOKS**  
Book Binding and Repairing  
**BANKS SISTERS**  
74 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8  
Small Libraries Purchased  
**MRS. PEACOCK**  
Mayfair 1963 16 Maddox St., W. 1  
CHIC MODELS FOR TOWN AND  
COUNTRY WEAR. LADIES' OWN  
MATERIALS MADE UP. ALSO HATS  
AND FROCKS REMODELLED.  
MODERATE PRICES.  
**"EVE"**  
EXCLUSIVE DRESS AGENCY  
FOR GENTLEMEN  
Has Beautiful Clothes, all inexpensive.  
108a Church St., Kensington Park 4521

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**The New Chapter**  
**RESTAURANT**  
26 Nassau Street, W. 1  
(Near top of Tottenham Court Road)  
QUIET AND COMFORTABLE  
Quick Service. Moderate Prices  
Home Made Cakes  
Open till 7.0 Saturday, 2.30  
**KISMET**  
**Luncheons and Teas**  
64 Victoria Street, S. W. 1  
(Opposite The Army & Navy Stores'  
New Building)

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**CHIC DRESS AGENCY**  
**FASHIONABLE**  
**CLOTHING**  
purchased and sold. Highest prices given  
1 & 2 Sloane St. Phone Sloane 4601  
**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**HERBERT WICKS**  
**TAILOR**  
**BEST QUALITY GOODS**  
**VERY MODERATE PRICES**  
149 FENCHURCH STREET E.C.3  
**BRADLEY SISTERS**  
Dressmakers & Designers  
Embroideries of Every Description,  
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Individual Attention a Specialty  
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**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**ANGUS & GUNN**  
**Civil & Naval Tailors**  
Suits and Overcoats from 7 gns.  
Customers' requirements personally  
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7 Coptic St. New Oxford St., W. C. 1  
Museum 6355  
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Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery,  
Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**England**  
**LONDON**  
(Continued)  
**J. BRILLIANT**  
Jeweller  
Silversmith  
& Certified Watchmaker  
23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.  
A great variety of Watches and  
Jewellery of Best Quality only.  
Send your old Jewellery. Old Silver or  
any ornaments and you will receive cash  
by return.  
All kinds of property bought.  
Established over 35 years.  
"A Bargain in Every Purchase"  
is the slogan adopted by  
Bradley & Perrins, Ltd.  
who supply only the best and most  
reliable goods at moderate prices. Gen-  
eral, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers.  
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Har-  
row Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

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by return.  
All kinds of property bought.  
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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Jugoslavia's Political Crisis

JUGOSLAVIA'S emergence from its political crisis with a Cabinet headed by Gen. Stevan Hadjich has temporarily eased a difficult situation. A Cabinet of experts, representing all racial groups, it is likely to continue to meet with the approval of Stefan Raditch, the Croatian leader, only so long as it remains an "election Cabinet" and does not attempt to work with Parliament for the solution of the problems confronting it. With much emphasis the Croatian leader has made clear that nothing short of dissolution of the present Parliament and new elections will satisfy him, and that his support is dependent upon these contingencies. The present crisis has its immediate origin in the debate over the Nettuno conventions, which extend to Italians the right to own land on the Adriatic coast. The conventions caused serious misgivings among the Raditch group, but the previous Government was willing to ratify them because it was desirous of the most friendly relations with Italy, even at the price of important concessions.

A still deeper origin to the ministerial crisis, however, is found in the struggle between the protagonists of a "Greater Serbia" and those who are working for a sort of United States of the South Slavs, in which equality shall prevail among all the racial groups. Most new states have passed through a similarly difficult stage to the one in which Yugoslavia now finds itself, this being, in brief, that the Serbs of the Old Kingdom, although they constitute appreciably less than half of the 12,000,000 people in Yugoslavia, are dominating the Kingdom. And that domination is resented by the Croats, who live in a beautiful, extremely densely populated district in the north and west part of Yugoslavia about the largest and most attractive city in the Kingdom, Zagreb, and who also pretend to the right to dominate.

For ten years now in Yugoslavia the Croats have been playing a losing game. The Serbs have outdone them. The Serbs have built up Belgrade at the expense of the whole Kingdom and to the disadvantage of Zagreb. They have made Belgrade the center of everything, something that was really inevitable, for Belgrade is the natural capital. The Serbs also have completely taken over Macedonia, not as a part of Yugoslavia but as a part of Serbia. They have strengthened their influence among the Serbs of the new provinces and played them off against the Croats. The old Serbian parties have even gone into the heart of Croatia and opened clubs and gained followers and elected deputies there. They have also won the co-operation of the Slovenes and the Mussulmans. In the relentless political struggle one side was bound to win, and the Serbs have won against the Croats, with a resulting undue economic domination.

But while this economic inequality will doubtless be remedied, there is another evil that is much more menacing. That is the campaign of the "Great Serbs." These do not recognize Yugoslavia or Jugoslavs, and want to call the whole Kingdom Serbia. They maintain that all the people in Yugoslavia are Serbs. They seriously assert that the Croats are Serbs. They maintain that the Serbs alone have brought into being what there is of South Slav art and culture, that only they have been the champions of freedom, that they preserved the language and national ideals, that they established Yugoslavia. They protected Europe from the Turk, put an end to the German peril and saved the world for democracy! They are predestined to dominate the Balkan peninsula and rule the South Slavs, who are really Serbs.

This is a very dangerous element in Yugoslavia, and it may be hoped that its baneful and arrogant influence will soon disappear, for then will come a greater opportunity for a more practical South Slav unity. In many ways the Serbs will probably continue to dominate Yugoslavia, but they will come more and more to lead as big brothers and not to control as masters. The adjustment will be made only gradually, but in time Serbia will exercise only her proper share of influence, and that in co-operation with the other groups, large and small. Yugoslavia is slowly moving along that road.

### Variations in Interest Rates

DESPITE the apparent fact that ranking next to colonels in number, the citizens of the United States are mostly entitled to call themselves "economists," thus evidencing a wide knowledge of the "dismal science," there is manifested in discussions of the recent sharp fluctuations in interest rates a discouraging attitude of wonderment as to what it is all about. Accustomed as the man in the street has been to accept the assertions of self-styled "economists," prognosticators and forecasters concerning the causes of interest changes that affect speculative stock operations, the difficulty has arisen that hardly any two of the wise men seem to agree as to the factors determining interest rates.

When experts disagree, how is the common or garden variety of citizen to decide? The "economist" of Bank A issues a statement asserting that it was the exportation of a considerable quantity of the metal gold that caused

the recent sharp advance in interest rates on call loans. Next day the "economist" of stock exchange house B avers that gold shipments have nothing to do with the case, but that it was the desire of the federal reserve bank system managers to check undue speculation that forced the rate up. A day or two later "forecaster" C, who advises those inclined to speculate as to probabilities of the stock market, announces that the real reason why rates go up or down is that the money market is controlled by powerful interests that are able to mark interest rates up or down at will. On one point each of these authorities agrees: he is right, and everyone else is wrong.

It might be helpful in arriving at a solution of the interest problem to consider that interest on loans is in the nature of a payment for insurance of credit. Where the risk is considerable, interest rates are high. Where, as in the case of the \$500,000,000 of bonds recently issued by the United States, there is no risk, the rate is low. That "call money" should bring 10 per cent, while bonds paying only 3 1/2 per cent are readily marketed, shows that there is no invisible money power that is able to dictate to borrowers the terms on which loans are made.

### By Popular or Electoral Vote

SENATOR NORRIS of Nebraska, in declining the proffered nomination by the Farmer-Labor Party as its presidential candidate, takes occasion to refer to what he calls "our antiquated and illogical system of electing a President." He states his belief that through the operation of this system it is impossible for one who has not first been nominated by one of the dominant political parties in the United States to be elected. Then he goes on to say that when special privilege controls the machinery of both these political organizations the people are helpless except to express a choice between these two evils.

The Senator is not the first to charge that the method of choosing a President and Vice-President operates as an effective bar to the expression of the popular preference of the electorate. There have been occasions, as the record shows, when the choice of the electoral college was not that of a majority of the qualified electors voting in the several states. Theoretically, at least, the electors are chosen by popular vote, but it has been shown that it is possible, where the deciding majorities in some states are small, and where the representatives of the minority party have been chosen by overwhelming majorities in their several states, to constitute an electoral college which is not actually representative of the popular vote.

In the approaching national election there promises to be illustrated, especially in the South, the operation of the rule of which Senator Norris complains. Indications in many sections of the South are that thousands of Democrats who oppose their candidate's antiprohibition plank will either refuse to vote at all, or cast their ballots for the Republican candidate. Many of these, realizing the difficulty of changing the result in states usually overwhelmingly Democratic, probably will not vote. But if it were possible to join with the dry voters in other states in piling up an overwhelming popular majority against the nullification candidate they would be encouraged to discard party traditions and give their support to the candidate of their choice.

Experience seems to have taught even the casual student of practical politics in the United States the futility of attempting to gain the control of governmental machinery through the aid of so-called third-party organizations. These have, in times past, been effective to the extent that they have compelled the recognition of some of their less extreme demands by the older and stronger parties. At present there seems little likelihood that they will be able to do more than in the past. Perhaps the condition to which Senator Norris now calls attention may be one which, even under the aegis of some minority party, might be emphasized into the proportions of a national political issue. The system which, early in the history of the Nation, was developed into the electoral college methods, has little to commend it to the people of the present day. The American people, prior to the meeting of the national conventions this year, proved that they were able to dictate, if not in both instances the nomination of candidates, at least the structure of the platforms upon which the candidates should stand. Would it be too much for them to insist, also, upon the right similarly to record their individual preferences in the elections in November?

### Japan's Political Status

OF THE elections that have made 1928 more than usually politically noteworthy—Mexico's and Germany's, the French and Polish and Japanese—the last named (though first to occur) remains especially interesting. One means that the resulting situation is so markedly unsettled that it can be held as only momentary. The writing may be either to right or left (at this drafting nothing forecasts direction), but assuredly early change of some sort there must be. The question to be answered is not one of democratic advance, for an election like last February's, with the voting lists enlarged 300 per cent, not only makes full reply to that, but actually set a new record of such sort. Furthermore, no less than 81 per cent of the registered vote was cast, and if that was somewhat due to the novelty of the new broom, it is also to be seen as a result of the genuinely democratic feeling abroad throughout the Mikado's islands. It is not "giving the people a voice" which is the matter of present concern, but "What have the people said?"

The latest election was necessitated by the dissolution of the Diet, in which the Tanaka (Seiyukai) Ministry, but nine months in power, had lost its majority. The party could count only 188 seats of the 466, while the (Minseitō) Opposition, led by former Finance Minister Hamaguchi, held 216; sixty-two were scattered among several lesser groups. Business came to a standstill, to all intents, while the country awaited the results of that first general election since the passage of the new suffrage law—and the election brought no solution. The official returns set the Government seats at 221, the Opposition being but seven less: 214. Then fol-

lowed the Independents, the Proletarians, the Business Men's League and the Kakushin Club, aggregating thirty-one. Falling a mathematical majority by a baker's dozen votes, Baron Tanaka's following none the less drew enough from the middle groups to elect their candidate for Speaker, and have since maintained themselves, albeit precariously. The Government has been directly supported by 226, the Minseitō by 228, but of the remaining twelve enough have played "Seiyukais of the moment" repeatedly to stave off the carrying of a no-confidence vote, which has been the chief effort of their opponents. This, briefly, was the distinctly unsatisfactory status prevailing when, the other day, the House was prorogued.

It is quite true that there is no more difference between Seiyukai and Minseitō than twixt tweedledum and tweedledee. (It looked for a time as though the Shantung developments might differentiate them, but the whole Chinese question is now held as a national, not partisan, matter.) That, however, is not the central point in issue. Japan has turned to the party system of government. She has widened her suffrage more consistently and rapidly than has any other state. In the face of which facts (possibly, indeed, because of them) what amounts to a parliamentary deadlock has resulted. And a present-day world, genuinely interested in the spread and deepening of popular control of government, is proportionately keen to see how Dai Nippon is going to solve the riddle.

It is believed that the Diet will not convene again until shortly before the coronation ceremonies of next November. This should give Premier Tanaka time so to strengthen his lines as to carry on—unless it turn out that the summer brings opportunity for Hamaguchi to build up his Minseitō legions, and thus supplant today's Government.

### The Grand Tour

AFTER commencement, what? How many an undergraduate, replete in all the dignity of academic cap and gown, has asked himself this question, even before he has received from the hands of his college president that significant scroll which makes him bachelor? And how many fond parents back through the centuries have asked themselves the same question on similar occasions?

The solution which has occurred to many whose station in life does not oblige them to step at once into the hurly-burly of business or the regular routine of a profession has lain in the word, "Travel." "John has been so confined in college for several years," says Mother, "I think it would broaden him to see more of the world." "Quite so," says Father, "an excellent idea. Just the experience he needs." So John starts off upon the Grand Tour.

There have been Grand Tours and Grand Tours. The itinerary has varied in accordance with the homeland of the tourist, the century in which he has lived, and the amount of time at his disposal. Likewise, the method of travel has varied from century to century. Fashion has had a good deal to do with this. For the Grand Tour has always been fashionable, and fashions change.

Consider the young gentleman of Shakespeare's day. Upon going down from Oxford or Cambridge, it was almost taken for granted that he would make the Grand Tour. That is, he would be off to the Continent, attended by a single man-servant or an entire household, according to his rank and inclinations, and spend some months in European travel. He might attend, at Paris, one of those select small academies especially designed for his needs, where one learned to ride, and fence, and dance, and chatter, in the most approved and up-to-date manner. Then on to Italy, where letters from his parents probably reached him warning him against the insidious influence of Romanism, and entreating him not to adopt so many of the latest Latin fashions and mannerisms as to make him deserving of the rather opprobrious epithet, "Italianate." Eventually, back home by way of Venice, the Alps, Germany and the Netherlands. And behold, the finished product.

With the advent of steam navigation and railroads, the Grand Tour was like to become a globe-girdling affair, or for the college graduate of the United States, at least a trip to Europe. The motorcar, in turn, has introduced some attractive variations in this venerable institution. Its latest form, as evinced by several parties of American youth, is to buy or charter a small sailing ship, to be manned by themselves or with the aid of an experienced seaman or two, and set out on a voyage which will take them across at least one ocean. Where it is possible to make the voyage productive of some sort of research or investigation in a field of particular interest, such as oceanography, so much the better.

What is to be the Grand Tour of the future? Will it be a long flight by airplane or dirigible, perhaps to the polar regions? Or will college graduates, with their genius for doing the unconventional and unexpected, revert to pedestrianism, or ox-carts, or camel caravans, or catamarans?

### Editorial Notes

Refuting the charge that the universities of the United States are developing into fashionable country clubs, with study reduced to a minimum, comes the news that 8000 Columbia students are earning a total of \$4,000,000 this summer in 200 kinds of employment. Young men and women who are willing to work for an education often get considerably more than they are primarily after.

In going right into "nature's laboratory" to study geology "on the ground," University of Montana students are apparently basing their knowledge on the rock.

More than one athlete who tried for the United States Olympic team found not more than an inch separating him from a trip of about 6000 miles.

And now Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska insists he does not choose to run.

Lovely growing weather. The corn belt can let out a hole almost every day now.

### "For a Good Apple Year"

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

FOR a good apple year the year has not been too good, but for a bad apple year the year has not been too bad." That is the classical phrase attributed to Norman apple growers. It is heard in a thousand variants. You can never get nearer the facts. Things might have been better, but then they might have been worse. On the positive side, the Norman philosophy is lacking. There are no enthusiasms. Superlatives are eschewed. Everything is comparative. Good might always be better, and better might always be worse.

The French generally regard the better as the enemy of good. For them it is wiser to take a moderate course, to be satisfied with mediocrity. They recall the fable of the monkey who tried to take too many nuts out of the narrow-necked vase, and whose paw was caught tight. But the Normans always remember that more nuts were in the vase. There is a note of disenchantment in their caution.

On the other hand there might have been no vase and no nuts at all. On this side the Norman philosophy is comforting. So much depends upon the point of view. Naturally, if one sets one's expectations at the highest, one may be disappointed. But if one sets one's expectations relatively low, one may be agreeably surprised. From the standpoint of good years the apple crop is perhaps poor; but from the standpoint of bad years the apple crop is unquestionably gratifying. It would be foolish to say that things might have been better, but it is not uncheering to say they might have been worse. The Normans make a curious blend of their dullness and their cheerfulness, but on the balance cheerfulness wins.

In my Norman village I constantly heard the non-committal reply. The workmen were putting up an elaborate kitchen with incredible complication of pipes to carry hot water from room to room, and were painting and carpentering and generally making my old mill uninhabitable in order to make it habitable.

Would they have finished in a week? Surely they were approaching the end? They had already been a month and a half longer than they had led me to believe. Could I rely on them to complete their task by Wednesday?

"Why, as to that," said the entrepreneur, blowing up his force, "as to that, it will certainly be well advanced."

"What do you mean by well advanced? Do you mean it will be finished or not?"

"I cannot say it will be finished, and I cannot say it won't be finished. It will be well advanced."

"But you have told me that for more than a month. What am I to think?"

"It will be well advanced."

Wordsworth could not induce the child to alter her simple reckoning: "We are seven." I could not induce the entrepreneur to abandon his phrase: "It will be well advanced."

"Well," said the Mayor of the tiny commune, "my advice would be—stay on the spot if you would have the house made ready. They have so much work to do that they rush from one place to another. They do the most urgent jobs. They will never believe that your job is urgent if you do not take up your abode. Then when they see you camping in confusion they will take pity on you."

I thanked him for his counsel. "Yours must be a happy village if there is more than enough work for everybody."

He shook his head. "For a village where there is plenty of work there is not too much cause of complaint," he said.

The sun shone on the red roofs, irregular, old, rain-soaked and sunburnt. The hills on the other side of the river were green enameled. Their meadows were rich and shining. Here and there a cloud, white in the sky, cast deep shadows on the grass. The trees that crowned the slopes showed every hue from pale gold to black. The orchards on the right were heavy with fruit. For a village where nature was both generous and charming, where there was employment for all, there was little reason for grumbling.

In the village is one shop. It stands opposite the school-house, which is next door to the church, which touches the meeting place of the village council. Everything from soap to postage stamps is sold in the shop. It is also the village inn.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

#### What Farming Means

FIFTY-TWO years of studies on America's oldest soil experiment plots, the Morrow plots at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, have fashioned this patch of ground into "a monument marking the tragedy of soil exhaustion," according to a bulletin.

The plots were named after George E. Morrow, professor of agriculture from 1876 to 1894. Three different systems of cropping, with and without fertilization, have been followed. On one of the plots corn has been grown continuously since the project was started, on the second corn and oats have been rotated for the entire period, while on the third plot, corn, oats and clover have been rotated for the last twenty-four years. Results from these three cropping systems without fertilizers are presented from the twelfth year through 1926, or for thirty-nine years. Results for the twenty-three years, from 1904 to 1926, are given for the same cropping systems with applications of manure, limestone and phosphate.

The continuous growing of corn without soil treatment fell short by \$6.33 an acre of giving an annual net return between 1904 and 1926. Even with soil treatment the loss was \$1.95 an acre.

With corn and oats rotation, there was an annual net loss of \$2.89 an acre when no soil treatment was used, but a net return of \$3.81 for each acre when the land was treated with manure, limestone and phosphate.

Without soil treatment, the rotation of corn, oats and clover paid an annual net return of \$2.09 an acre. With soil treatment, this same rotation paid \$6.40 an acre. Valued on the basis of what it will produce, the continuous corn land is worth \$73 an acre where no soil treatment has been used and \$161 an acre where manure, limestone and phosphate have been applied. The corn-oats land is worth \$142 an acre where untreated and \$276 an acre where treated. The corn-oats-clover land is worth \$242 an acre where untreated and \$328 an acre where treated.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Courier.

#### Learn From Your Mistakes

LEARN from your mistakes, but do not cry over them. He who never makes a mistake never makes anything. The trouble with the man who never makes a mistake is that he does not know a mistake when he makes one. Wise men make mistakes; fools continue to make them.—Mittelman Journal.

#### Liberty

THE consummation of human liberty is not that which makes men free from other men, but free from themselves. Until they realize this, they may still fight like lions, conquer their foes, and yet be enslaved by fears and sins and false thinking. For though they are, as Paul said, "free born," because not born of the flesh, but of the will of God, as long as they believe that they are imprisoned in the flesh, they will pay the penalty of that belief in servitude to the flesh, which is a hard master. As long as they look to the body for health and happiness, instead of to "the spirit that quickeneth," they will never find freedom from disease and sin, which are conditions of thought. Yet it is humanity's necessity and ceaseless desire to find that freedom. Though the flesh has its specialists for almost every organ and disease, yet its infirmities and frailties increase, and hospitals, sanitariums, and prisons grow in demand and numbers.

This shows how the flesh leans toward its fears and desires and can never find freedom by following in its own footsteps. The science of health can no more be established by taking thought for the body than the

I explained our situation to the shopkeeper. We wanted to stay, but could do no cooking. We could sleep in our own beds, but we were not prepared to walk several miles several times a day to eat in the nearest restaurant. Would he not be good enough to provide us with food for a few days?

He gazed out of his doorway across the village green where young dogs were gambling. His manner was friendly, but his words were equivocal. He would say neither yes nor no. His wife had gone to the market town. She would be back late in the evening. Sometimes she gave meals, sometimes she did not. It depended. It was not in their regular line of business. They were not properly equipped. Provisions were not easy to obtain. Vegetables that year were—well, he would not say scarce, but less plentiful than he had known them.

We were anxious to know whether we could count on meals. "Do you suppose she will agree?"

He contemplated the church and spoke slowly. "If she will, why then she will. If she won't, why then she won't." That should have sufficed for us. But we went on: "The simpler the meals the better. We wouldn't like to put you to unnecessary trouble."

"There will be no trouble. It will be a pleasure. But then it may not be convenient."

And with such an answer we had to content ourselves, though we were sure that the answer was yes. There is an old joke about ambassadors. Perhaps you know it. If an ambassador says yes, he means perhaps; and if he says perhaps, he means no; and if he says no, he is no ambassador. I am certain that the contrary applies to the Norman. If he says no (though it is difficult to imagine his use of such an extreme expression) he means perhaps. If he says perhaps (which is a word after his own heart) he means yes. If he says yes (now we are pretending what is impossible) he is no Norman.

"You have, of course, fulfilled all formalities?" we asked the man who connected the water-main pipe with our mill.

"On that you can be tranquil," was the reply. It was useless to insist. The most experienced lawyer could not have bullied him into saying yes or no. His favorite phrase was: "Vous pouvez être tranquille." Nothing would shift him from that. "You may be tranquil." Attach any sense you please to this assurance.

We took it that formalities were fulfilled. But presently a pompous person appeared. "I am a councillor of the village," he announced. "I am specially delegated to inspect and report on the usage of water."

We welcomed him with the solemnity befitting his important office.

"It is my duty to inform you that there does not appear to have been an application in due form for permission to use the village water. Understand, I do not assert that such an application has not been made, but there is no record of its reception. Rules are rules, and I, as councillor, specially delegated to the service of the water supply—"

"But how could the water main have been tapped without authorization?"

"Oh, the workers of the village take liberties. But it is your affair, not theirs. In my capacity of councillor-delegate I am obliged—"

A small matter which was soon put right, but I learned, in consequence, to beware of such phrases as "Vous pouvez être tranquille."

In the morning the sun peeped in at the window and the birds twittered. There was a knock at the great outer doors and there entered a little girl bearing a dish of cherries and a bowl of the creamiest milk.

"Oh, how delicious!" we cried. "Who has sent you with these?"

"Mamma thought you might like milk and cherries for breakfast and so she sent me with them."

"How kind! And what big cherries!"

She had not seen more than eight summers, but she had learned the talk of the country. "They are big enough cherries," she said, "for a year in which the cherries are not big, but they are small cherries for a year of big cherries."

#### Joy That Abides

LAMENTATIONS having as their theme the transitoryness of pleasure are seldom justified. When pleasure is based merely on the satisfaction of desire it is a happy thing that it cannot endure, and that the very effort to continue it produces satiety and disgust. The source of true enjoyment is found in that which is deeper and more enduring than mere desire. It produces a conscious interior harmony which abides long after the occasions of the pleasures of sense have passed away.

Berkeley in his Alciphron writes of the pleasures of reason, imagination, and sense; it is as these are combined that a man is able to enjoy present pleasure while he stores up memories which provide constant enjoyment in the future. For this reason those sources of pleasure are most enduring that come from the exercise of a man's spiritual faculties, and enable him to participate in something of the joys of the supernatural life. They abide because they are derived from the boundless resources of Him at whose right hand there are pleasures for evermore.—The (London) Times.

#### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole index of their authenticity, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### Safeguarding Children's Movies in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was interested to read the article in The Monitor of July 2 entitled, "Film Libraries in Japan Will Protect Children From Harmful Motion Pictures," and feel that this truly progressive step must call forth deep appreciation from thinking people, the world over.

Fifteen years ago, the question first presented itself to me as to what would be the effect of motion pictures upon the coming generation. I wondered what the young people would be like, when from their early years they had witnessed exhibitions of many human problems, the existence of which I, a traveler, had not known before the age of twenty years. Many instances of the answer to this question may be seen.

Children's reading is beautifully directed and guarded by the libraries. But these same children are often at liberty to go to the movies, week after week, and fill their thoughts with a jumble of false values, unnatural motives, low impulses and so forth.

All honor to Japan for taking such a glorious step toward the preservation of the ideals of the future generation. (Mrs.) INEZ BARLOW BROWN, New York, N. Y.